

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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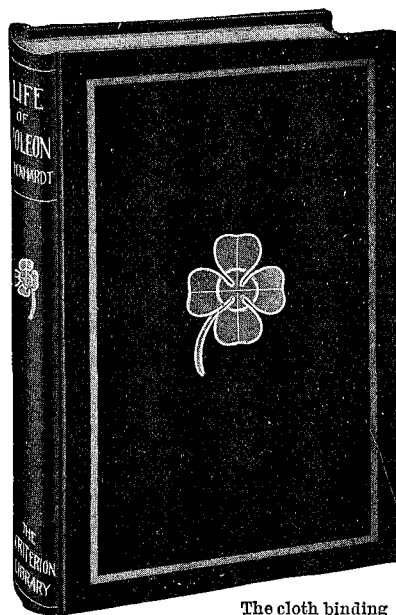
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SPANISH COMMENT ON ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

IT has been a favorite remark of the newspaper writers, during the Schley-Sampson dispute, that the Spaniards who fought at Santiago could probably testify as to the quality of Admiral Schley's courage and seamanship upon that occasion. The New York Journal has given several of them a chance to do so, with interesting results. The Journal's Madrid correspondent has interviewed Admiral Cervera, Captain Moreu of the *Colon*, and Lieutenant Capriles, governor of Santiago, who was on the *Vizcaya*, attempting to escape with the city records and treasure, and reports their views by cable. Admiral Cervera says:

"Admiral Schley accomplished fully the work allotted to him, and, therefore, it does not seem to me that there is any room for adverse criticism—at least, from the American side. I don't know Admiral Sampson, and I have no comment to make upon him. Your ships went straight to work, probably without much commanding."

Captain Moreu expresses himself as follows:

"All the American officers, without exception, did their duty in the naval battle at Santiago. So did we, altho it is certain that we were vanquished by superiority of force.

"It is absurd and unpatriotic to make any exception in the case of Admiral Schley.

"It is absurd because the *Brooklyn* was in the thick of the fight throughout. She was at the mouth of the harbor when we tried to pass out, and engaged us with a terrific fire, doing frightful damage to the end. In the pursuit of the *Cristobal Colon* we surrendered to the *Brooklyn* forty-five miles west of Santiago."

"The *Brooklyn* was the first to encounter us as we were coming out, and the first to lead in the pursuit, and she kept up the lead, with the *Oregon* vastly aiding.

"I believe the whole crew of the *Brooklyn*, including Schley, acted with great bravery under fire and amid the storm of projectiles.

"Of all the American ships the *Brooklyn* was the most exposed to our fire and to that of our batteries.

"Commodore Schley's own report was a model of a plain, sailor-like, and gentlemanly statement.

"Schley directed that our officers retain their personal effects.

"A coward is never generous.

"The suggestion of cowardice probably comes from cowards.

"I have read in *El Mundo Naval* that this attack upon an honorable naval officer has a low political basis. The navy should be left outside of politics.

"Admiral Sampson's own official report is evidence of the *Brooklyn's* active part and of Schley's competency and bravery. The adverse criticism is obviously an after-thought.

"As a naval officer I deplore it, because the navy should be as sensitive as a woman about its honor.

"The attack upon Schley is unpatriotic."

Says Lieutenant Capriles:

"I was on the bridge of the *Vizcaya* and saw the fight. I saw the *Brooklyn*, and from an excellent position observed her movements. The *Brooklyn* attacked us, and it is ridiculous to say the *Brooklyn* kept too far away or stayed out of the fight. The number of times the *Brooklyn* was struck shows she was more in the fight than any other American ship.

"Admiral Sampson himself admits the *Brooklyn's* westerly blockade position gave her an advantage in the chase, that she maintained this to the end, and that she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The *Brooklyn* was the only American ship which had any one killed aboard.

"There can't have been cowardice where the ship engaged three of ours. A man of honor like Schley is always courageous. Eye-witnesses of the battle are dying off, and it is better to finally settle the question now while enough witnesses are living.

"I can conceive of nothing more hideous than the cold-blooded attempt to belittle the man who won the battle which finished the war and put your country in first place among the world's naval powers.

"I should be ashamed of my manhood, of my country, and of the people who, tho having beaten us, treated us as brothers, if I did not bear testimony that Schley is a brave and accomplished officer, and that the *Brooklyn* played a distinguished part in the battle of Santiago."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF MEASURE.

THE tariff bill prepared by the German cabinet is causing considerable stir in this country because of the heavy increases in the tariffs on American products. As the Berlin correspondent of the *Chicago Chronicle* says, "the new measure strikes a blow at the increasing American imports of grain, provisions, cattle, pig-iron, and manufactured steel, on which the duties receive the highest increase on the new schedule." Yet the new bill does not seem to have been inspired by any hostility to the United States. The reports from Germany seem to agree that it is framed to please the land-owning and land-working classes in that country, upon whom the Kaiser depends for his main support in the German parliament. The increased tariffs on food supplies will help this agrarian class, who are now suffering from foreign competition, but will be felt keenly by the rest of the working population, who will have to pay more for their provisions. Nor does this new tariff seem to be a "first step" toward a European coalition against American trade, as some seemed to fear at first, for it hits the grain markets of Russia and Austria as well as our own; and the New York Press notes that Count Goluchowski himself, "founder of the Pan-

European-Anti-American League," is now out with a proposition that Austria, Russia, and the United States start a tariff war against Germany. It might also be added that this new tariff measure has not yet come before the German parliament, which will meet in the fall, and that it is not impossible that it may be radically amended, altho the European cabinets, whose tenure of office depends on parliamentary approval, try to frame such measures as will meet the wishes of the majority.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of the new German tariff measure:

"The position of Germany is as remarkable as anything ever presented in the history of national economy. As England began to realize the possibilities of the factory system she took the taxes off food, bought it where she could buy it cheapest, provided sustenance for the industrial population, and let the agricultural population take care of itself. France has developed as a manufacturing nation not as a producer of great staples, but as the producer of specialties involving taste and high skill. The United States had cheap food and resorted to the protective tariff to force the manufacturers into a more rapid growth than they might otherwise have enjoyed.

"But Germany is undertaking to make food dear when the great national development has been in the line of manufacturing; when all the gain in population for twenty or thirty years has been in the towns; when great efforts are being made to get foreign business for the manufacturers, and the latest and most radical increase in the taxation of food is made at a moment when the industries of the country are prostrated, when wages have been reduced and great numbers of persons have been thrown out of employment, and manufacturing corporations that paid 30 per cent. dividends last year are passing their dividends this year. It would have been impossible to take action, which in its character and its inopportune-ness would be a greater blow to the industrial, and in general the urban, population of Germany.

"These increases will do our trade no good, but Germany has got to get food from somewhere, and she will not get much grain this year from Russia or Argentina unless all signs fail. The German urban population is already beginning to make itself heard."

Ambassador White, our representative at Berlin, tells the interesting fact, in a report to the State Department in Washington, that in ten years the United States has risen from fourth to first place in Germany's import trade. He says:

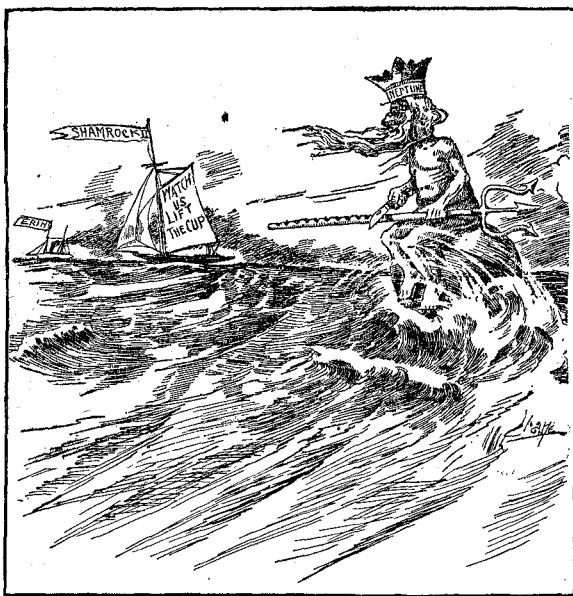
"In 1891, the United States occupied fourth place in the import trade of Germany, with a total of \$108,528,000, being preceded

by Great Britain, with \$160,888,000; Austria-Hungary, with \$142,324,000; and Russia, with \$138,040,000. In 1895, the imports into Germany from the United States rose to \$121,618,000, and after that year increased rapidly until in 1900, when they reached the sum of \$266,750,400. The United States thus stands far above any other country in this trade, being followed by Great Britain, with \$199,920,000; Russia, with \$173,740,000; Austria, with \$172,312,000; and France, with \$72,590,000. During this period, American imports into Germany have increased more than those of the last-named four countries together."

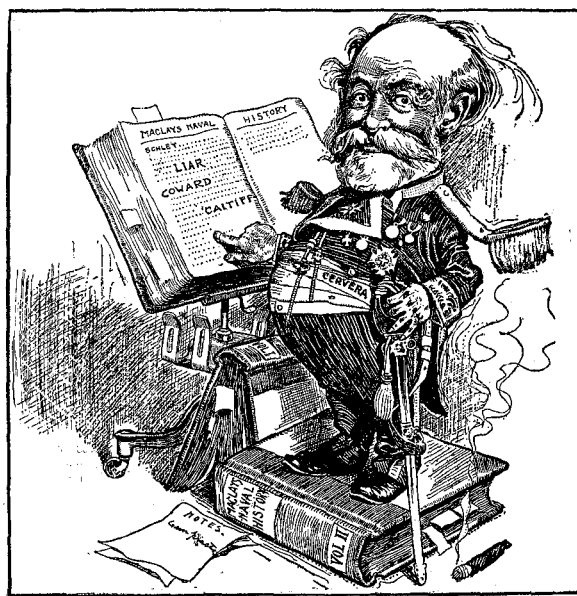
WILL THE INSULAR DECISION BE REVERSED?

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, a leader of his party for twenty-five years in the Senate, and who was appointed by President Hayes to codify and edit the statutes at large, has been studying the decisions handed down by the justices of the Supreme Court in the De Lima and Downes cases, and has arrived at the interesting conclusion that if another similar case shall come up when Porto Rico and the Philippines are fully established in the territorial form of government, the court will rule that the Constitution does "follow the flag" to cover such territories. It might be added that such an event will not be out of accord with the views of Mr. Boutwell, who is president of the New England Anti-Imperialist League. His argument, which is set forth in *The North American Review*, is, in part, as follows:

"In this [the Downes] case, Mr. Justice Brown, for himself alone, as appears from the record, assumed and maintained by argument the position that the Constitution of the United States was framed by the thirteen States, and that its scope and authority were limited to the thirteen States and to such States as from time to time might be added thereto; further than this, that the Constitution did not, by its own force, extend to the possessions of the United States, whether created into Territories with a regular form of government, or whether they were outlying, unorganized possessions. His position is easily understood. It is not without some support from the men who framed the Constitution. Its weakness is in the fact that the political history of the country and the records of the Supreme Court, with singular unanimity, maintain contrary doctrines, so far as this assuredly—that the Territories, when organized, are, by the fact of organization, brought within the scope of the Constitution. These authorities assume that a territorial organization constitutes a



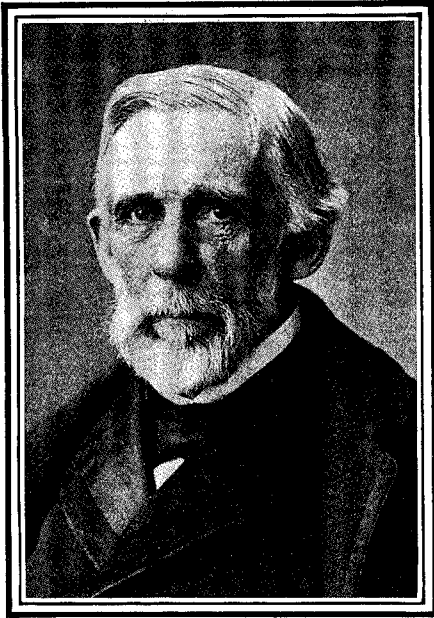
NEPTUNE: "That makes ri of 'em I've seen go across, only to return with knots in their tails."
—*The Boston Herald*.



CERVERA: "Well, I was there at the time, and it didn't impress me that way."
—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA CONTESTS IN CARTOON.

pledge to the inhabitants of a Territory that, under circumstances which in the nature of things are likely to arise, a Territory is to become a State in the Union. His opinion was not supported by the opinion of any other member of the Court. Three justices who concurred with him in the majority opinion in the Downes case, namely, Justice White, Justice Shiras, and Justice McKenna, differed from him in regard to the scope of the Constitution, and maintained, as a doctrine, that, whenever a



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EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

possession had been organized as a Territory, it became at once and thenceforth a part of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of the Constitution, without any special declaration by Congress to that effect. Mr. Justice Gray concurred in the majority opinion, but without committing himself to the doctrine set up by Mr. Justice Brown. Four justices, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, and Justice Peckham, were of opinion that the Constitution applies to new possessions of the United States

as soon as such possessions are transferred by treaty with the former sovereign, followed by the proclamation of the President that the treaty had been duly ratified. "Hence it follows, that seven of the justices of the Supreme Court were of opinion that the Constitution became applicable to a Territory whenever such Territory was duly organized, and four of the seven expressed the opinion that the Constitution applied to the possessions whenever acquired agreeably to the law of nations. It follows from these opinions that the court as a majority must hold, whenever the question is presented, that the uniformity clause of the Constitution in regard to the levy of duties, excises, and imposts is applicable, not only to the States, but also to the Territories that may have been duly organized. The official action of the several justices warrants the conclusion that the four justices who concurred with Justice Brown in the opinion in the Downes case were of the opinion that at the time the importation was made which was the subject of controversy, the island of Porto Rico had not been incorporated as a Territory agreeably to the usage of the country. On the other hand, the Chief Justice and the three justices concurring with him were of opinion that Porto Rico was, at the time of importation, a duly organized Territory of the United States, or otherwise that as a dependency the rules of uniformity applied to it. This difference of opinion must at some time disappear; and it may be assumed that, whenever the government that was authorized by the Foraker Act has been duly organized and set in motion, the difference of opinion in the court, as far as seven justices are concerned, will have disappeared.

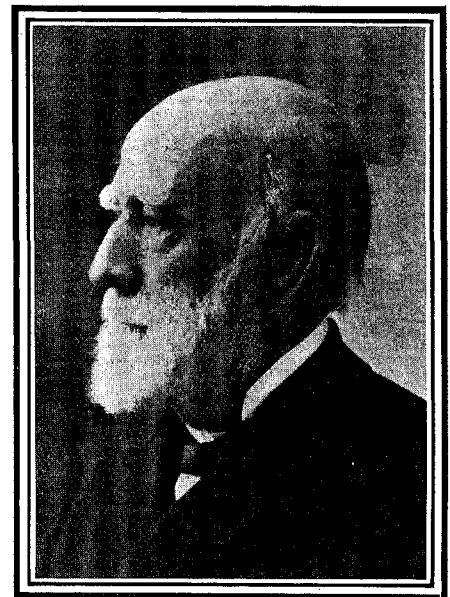
"Having in mind these opinions, certain views as to the future action of the court may be deduced, namely: That the three justices who concurred with Justice Brown must reach the conclusion, at some time not far distant, if a case should arise, that Porto Rico is a Territory of the United States and subject to the Constitution of the United States. Justice Gray has not so committed himself but that he may concur with the three justices referred to. In this condition of opinion, it must happen that seven justices, and perhaps eight justices, will unite in the conclusion that the Territories of the United States, as they may from time to time be created by act of Congress and duly organized, are brought within the scope of the Constitution. Porto Rico is already an organized Territory, or its organization as a Territory is soon to be completed. It must, therefore, be recog-

nized by the court, if a question should arise, as within the scope of the Constitution.

"Not much time can elapse before a similar condition of things must exist in the Philippine Islands. A military government can not be maintained for an indefinite period. It follows, therefore, that very soon every dependency which has come into the possession of the United States through the treaty with Spain will be organized in a territorial government, and, therefore, that, within the same period of time, the Constitution of the United States will be made applicable to each of them, through the expressed opinions of a large majority of the justices of the Supreme Court. This being the case, the practical conclusion must be that which has been demanded by the anti-imperialists of the country, namely, that the entire possessions of the United States that have been acquired in conformity to the law of nations will be under the jurisdiction of the Constitution, and that to them as to the States the clause which requires that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" will be applicable. Thus the demand of the anti-imperialists will have been satisfied, tho only through a process of delay. From the opinions of the different members of the court, it may be inferred reasonably that they entertain the opinion that the clause of the Constitution which provides that 'the congress shall have power to dispose of and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States,' is to be interpreted in its natural signification, and that the Territories of the United States may be disposed of at the will of Congress."

In the same number of *The North American Review* ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, "than whom," says the *Chicago Evening Post*, "there is no greater living American authority on constitutional law," gives his opinion of the decision. Mr. Edmunds congratulates the people of Ohio and of the great States of the West and Northwest, in view of the decision that "their fair lands have ceased to be Territories, and they are delivered from the despotism, however benevolent and wise, of a Congress in which they could have no vote and whose power over their lives, liberties, fortunes, and happiness was restrained by no constitutional barrier." He goes on:

"Unequal taxation is, perhaps, the most galling and destructive of all forms of tyranny. If the uniformity of taxation clause of the Constitution had been omitted, and Congress should now impose a tax discriminating against the people of some State or group of States, what would be likely to happen? What ought to happen? Are the principles of justice and the necessity for constitutional protection against abuses of sovereign power in and by the same government superfluous and illogical beyond the physical boundary of the States? These and many other like questions force themselves into the pathway of what its devotees hoped to be our benevolent and Christian imperial progress, carrying with it liberty, civilization, and true religion. If the written Constitution of our country is clearly not adequate to these ends, it is not the fault of the judiciary; the responsibility is, elsewhere. The paradox of a sovereignty created and existing only by the Constitution, but to be exercised contrary to its provisions, may be found to be best suited to the needs of twentieth-



EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

century civilization; but this is more than doubtful. Doubtless it is highly convenient, as it always has been, to rulers having aggressive policies, good or bad, to carry on, that no barriers to their free exercise exist. Thus, the colonial charters before the Revolution were perverted, suspended, or provoked, as the will of a weak and wicked king, or the passions of party, or selfish motives of trade, dictated; and following such precedents, as is reported, the charter of Cape Colony has just been suspended. And thus Congress, thinking itself free from any constitutional constraint, has thought it fit to enact discriminative measures affecting intrinsic rights and interests of our citizens and the other people of Porto Rico and Hawaii, and has imposed conditions upon the people of Cuba not hinted at in the solemn public declaration made by Congress, when the great drama out of which have grown all our present embarrassments opened. And in the Philippines a government is being instituted and laws decreed by the President alone, in his sole discretion, under an authority granted him by Congress for that purpose—and, in legal effect, a power to continue in him until he himself shall consent to surrender it, or two-thirds of each House shall take it from him."

Mr. Edmunds thinks that "the expansions and dominations, now almost encircling the globe, entered upon by Congress have cost the people of the United States a very great expenditure of blood and treasure, and a severe shock to the ideas of liberty, self-government, and equality, which used to be thought fundamental, and which we professed (sincerely, it is to be hoped) when we declared war against Spain"; but he is not without hope. "Most of these difficulties and dangers," he believes, "can be avoided if we place our relations with these distant and different peoples on the footing of friendly assistance and protection in self-government, instead of on that of an absolute dominion," and he says, in conclusion, that "while the liberty of speech, of education, and of religion exists, the golden future will draw nearer and nearer, however much the present may be clouded."

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS DROP McLAURIN.

THE action of the South Carolina state executive committee in demanding Senator McLaurin's resignation on account of his support of Republican measures in Congress is looked upon as a blow by Senator Tillman at his colleague. This South Carolina feud has been growing warmer for a long time, as has been noted in these columns, and a little over a month ago Senator McLaurin dared Senator Tillman to have him "read out of the party," declaring that such an action would "split the Democratic Party wide open in this State"; and, according to the Columbia correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "this result will probably follow." While it was Senator Tillman who urged the resolution through the committee, however, it was adopted by a vote of 25 to 5, and, as the Washington *Times* (Dem.) says, "it is not very likely that a committee hailing from all parts of the State would have taken such action had it not been known that the party, as a whole, would sustain it."

At the same time many Democratic papers deplore the act. Says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.): "Voters should be induced to come into the Democratic Party. 'Reading out' a leader reads out his followers. The Democratic Party has no voters to spare. Voters should be attracted, not repelled." And the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) remarks: "We have no doubt that a great majority of the white people of South Carolina are against him [Senator McLaurin] and that he will be defeated, but it is not improbable that the action of the Democratic state committee has done him more good than harm." The Baltimore *American* (Ind.), indeed, would not be surprised to see McLaurin win. It observes: "Tillman has been a conspicuous figure before the public for many years. He is now at the end of his tether. The coming fight in South Carolina will be of momentous importance. Tillman's crowd may read McLaurin out of the party,

but the end is not yet, and if McLaurin does not get more votes as an antimachine candidate than Tillman can poll, with the whole organization back of him, it will be very strange, indeed. The South is waking up. There is no better evidence of this



"A PERSONAL DEVIL."

"No, this is not future punishment. It is simply the fate of a progressive Democrat in South Carolina."
—The Minneapolis Journal.

than the fact that Tillman is afraid to let it give full and free expression to its real sentiments."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"We can not but feel that the action of the state executive Democratic committee of South Carolina in regard to Senator McLaurin was a tactical mistake, and that the effect will be to give McLaurin a following which he could gain in no other way.

"In an appeal to the Democratic voters of the State, which Senator McLaurin had expressed a willingness to make, there would have been a perfect expression of Democratic will by an overwhelming defeat of the positions taken by the junior Senator. As it is, the scene of conflict has been changed, and instead of fighting it out in a Democratic primary, where neither Republican money nor outside influence could weigh for anything, it will now be in an open appeal to the entire people, with some Democrats supporting McLaurin through a feeling that he was mistreated, aided by all the strength and influence of Republicanism. McLaurin will go before the people not as a Republican, but as a Democrat who has been unfairly treated. This will call for the support of that large class which always stand ready to help the man under pressure as against the strength of entrenched power.

"Left to himself Senator McLaurin represented merely the opinion of one man. In a Democratic primary the voters of the party could have been depended upon to defeat new and strange doctrines, and the candidates would have been bound to abide by the result. Ruled out of his opportunity to thus defend himself, it is no longer McLaurin but a cause that is on trial, and that in a stronger garb that it would otherwise have presented.

"The action, if allowed to stand, is a challenge to Republicanism to concentrate all of its power in the Carolina campaign, and to do by bribery and indirection in the regular state election that which it could not have an opportunity of doing in the Democratic primary."

Senator Tillman is reported as saying:

"The action of the committee in this matter should not be construed as one expelling Mr. McLaurin from the party. In the first place, the Democrats of the State don't regard McLaurin as one of them. There was, therefore, no expulsion from the organization in this act of the committee, but rather a notice that Mr. McLaurin should stand before the people in his true light.

"There is no mistaking the meaning of that committee's action. It has told McLaurin that common political honesty and decency demand that he go before the people in order that the principles expounded by him in his heretical attitude may be either sustained or disapproved."

OBJECTIONS TO THE EL RENO LAND
"LOTTERY."

IN the midst of the picturesque descriptions of the distribution of 13,000 quarter-sections of land and town lots in Oklahoma, several newspapers have arisen to object. The distribution has been conducted by a "wheel of fortune," the drawings deciding the lucky 13,000 persons who should obtain lots, and leaving about 150,000 disappointed applicants; and the *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) links this lottery scheme with "the unutterable felonies of slavery and polygamy" that also flourish under our flag, in our new possessions. It says:

"The postal and other laws of the United States prohibit the use of the mails or the interstate express service for sending throughout the country the schemes and drawings of lottery companies. Newspapers publishing notices of lottery drawings are excluded from the mails. Express companies are forbidden to carry lottery tickets and prize lists.

"The great moral sense of the country has required that lotteries shall be suppressed. The power of the Government has been exerted to the utmost for the accomplishment of that end.

"As we have almost completed the suppression of the lottery evil the Government has gone into the lottery business of its own account. The greatest land lottery scheme ever devised has been established by United States officers, and the 'drawings' are now in progress.

"The principle of the United States land lottery is the same as that on which a 'levee' 'policy' game is conducted. One might almost expect to hear the magic numbers '4-11-44' drawn from the Government box at El Reno."

Another Chicago paper, *The Tribune* (Rep.), thinks the land should have been sold and the money devoted to public purposes. To quote:

"One naturally takes pleasure in the good fortune of the telephone girl, earning \$3 a week in Wichita, Kas., who drew the second choice, worth from \$20,000 to \$40,000. But her 'luck' will scarcely make the girl next her more contented or self-reliant. Nor can the cheers of the crowd over the fortunate ones disguise the fact that the value of this choice, as well as that of the first choice, won by a young Oklahoma man, and that of the other 'grand prizes,' and, indeed, that of all the 13,000 choices, really belonged to all the wage-earners and other people, young and old, of the whole country, and would aggregate millions

enough to stretch a hundred or two miles of good roads or to endow extensive educational advances in every State and Territory of the Union. Since this land actually belonged to the nation, it should have been sold by the nation for the benefit of the nation. Congress, yielding to the clamor of people in adjacent regions for a perpetuation of traditions in the Land Office which are no longer appropriate, precluded such a disposition, and thus made the Government the manager of probably the most stupendous raffle ever witnessed. The plan is better than that of a literal 'rush' for locations, for the policy of disposing of the public domain by a 'wheel of chance' is one to which the Administration should never again be forced. The responsibility for this case lies with Congress, and that body should at its next session forestall any repetition of this inequitable and demoralizing method."

The lottery method is defended as follows by the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Rep.):

"The so-called lottery plan adopted by the Government in the present instance appears to be fair to all concerned. It can scarcely be classed with the reprehensible practise of gambling or with the lottery as it is generally understood. There is no money to be lost by those who are not fortunate enough to draw a claim, and those who are not among the fortunate will experience nothing but disappointment. It is merely a decision by lot, a procedure which is recognized as proper in legal and other circles and has Biblical authority as well. In the present case of the opening up of the new reservation in Oklahoma there are 165,865 persons who have registered as desiring allotments, and there are but 13,000 claims to be distributed. More than 150,000 people therefore, are doomed to disappointment, but these can console themselves with the reflection that they have lost fairly, and that the fortunate ones are probably all actual homesteaders and not mere speculators who hope to get something for nothing."

And the suggestion made by the *Chicago Tribune* is thus criticized by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:

"The national Government could have made a great deal of money by selling this land to the highest bidder, but the long-established policy is to encourage the home-builder and to make the operation cost him the least, not the largest, amount. In the older regions of civilization hundreds of millions are born who can never hope to be owners of land. But in this country the industrious can acquire a home on terms that are within the reach of every man and woman. The homestead law, identified with



WILL IT COME TO THIS?

FUTURE LIEUTENANT: "Aren't you going to sink the enemy, captain?"
FUTURE CAPTAIN: "I'd like to, but it's safer to keep out of the way. Think of the inquiries and court-martials and things! Full speed ahead!"
—The Chicago News.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN.

—The Chicago Inter Ocean.

CARTOON ECHOES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

the early years of the Republican Party, has been doing its beneficent work for a generation, and the spectacle in Oklahoma is but one of many examples of the generosity of the Government in opening opportunities to its citizens."

Many papers note the fact that the lottery method has done away with the "sooners" rushes, always seen at previous openings of new lands to settlement, and the resulting disorder, violence, and lawsuits. The speculative element is kept out by the requirement that each settler must live upon and improve his property for five years before his title is perfected.

HOW TRADE-UNIONISM AFFECTS BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

DURING the steel-workers' strike the British workingman has been held up before his American cousin daily by the press as an example of one who has killed the goose that laid the golden eggs—one who has ruined his own home industries by his exacting demands, and driven the trade to foreign markets. Our newspapers have been expressing the fear that a triumph of the labor union in the steel industry, or even a prolonged strike, may similarly prove to be just the factor that may allow Great Britain or Germany to outstrip the United States in the race for industrial supremacy; and that seems to be the main reason why popular sympathy has not been given more freely to the strikers. The trade-unionists in Great Britain have been scored so roundly by the press and by public men that it may seem unfortunate to people who want to "hear the other side," that no notable defense of their record has appeared.

The latest article on this topic appears in *The North American Review* from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Taylor, an editorial writer on the staff of the *Glasgow Herald*, one of the foremost journals of Scotland, and Mr. Taylor's attitude may be seen when he says:

"In theory, the trade-union is an organization for the protection of labor against the tyranny and oppression of capital. In practise, the British trade-union is an organization for the restraint of labor and the manacling of capital. . . . The modern trade-union is a combination for the sole purpose of furthering the supposed interests of the workmen, without regard to the interests of the trade or craft as a whole. In the old system, there was the element of solidarity in the relations between capital and labor. In the new system, there is the element of antagonism. In the old system, the craftsman prospered according to his skill and industry. In the new system, skill and industry are reduced to one common denominator, called the trade-union rate of wage. If American manufacturers are enabled to undersell their British rivals in some of their pet industries, it is not because the American workman is a better craftsman than the British—he is, indeed, often imported from Britain—but because he is an unfettered producer. That is to say, American labor is more productive than British."

The chief mistake of the trade-unionists, Mr. Taylor thinks, is "the fallacy that there is just a certain amount of work to be done in the world, which, spread out thin, will go all round the army of manual workers." This mistaken principle, he says,

"ignores the fact that work creates work, and that the more cheaply work can be done, the more there will be to do. It opposes the teaching of experience that, as machine-tools displace labor in one direction, they create more labor in another direction. If Great Britain fails in the industrial race, it will not be because her workmen can not create as well as others, but that they will not. And we do not need to go much further than this in search of an explanation of the pressure of foreign competition—that a German or American workman will give equal attention simultaneously to three, four, or six machines or tools, whilst the British workman is compelled by his trade-union to limit his attention to one, so that employment may be given to half a dozen other men who ought to be busy elsewhere."

To come now to some definite instances of industries driven

out of Great Britain by trade-unionism, Mr. Taylor goes on to say:

"It was, for example, the exactions and limitations of the Thames shipbuilders that drove the great shipbuilding industry from London to the northern rivers, where it has flourished ever since, while the Thames has now only one shipyard of any importance. It was the exactions and limitations of the trade-unions that drove lace-making from Nottingham to Scotland. It was the exactions and limitations of trade-unions that drove flint glass-making from England to Germany, and bottle-making from Scotland to Belgium.

"The story of the flint-glass trade is a very instructive one. This used to be a very extensive and lucrative business in Great Britain, affording highly paid employment to many thousands of workers. These workers had, of course, their trade-union. The union waxed fat, and kicked on the question of apprentices. And it succeeded in enforcing strict limitation to the number of boys to be allowed to enter the trade in any one year or in any one factory. Having secured this, they put the screw on wages until they raised the pay of an ordinary journeyman to between three pounds ten shillings and four pounds a week. The monopoly of labor was complete, but not the monopoly of supply. The Germans stepped in and took the trade bodily from under the nose of the Flint-glass Makers' Union, which now does not, in the whole United Kingdom, contain as many members as there are workers in many a single factory in Germany. The industry has gone, save two or three high-class concerns making costly tableware for the wealthy; and with it the workers, who either emigrated to America or sought employment in other overcrowded avenues. Much the same kind of thing happened in the bottle-making industry. Apprentices and production were kept down, and wages were forced up, until bottles became so dear that Belgium sailed in and 'scooped the market.' German table-glass and Belgian bottles now tell the tale, in every British household, of what aggressive and tyrannical trade-unionism can do for the industries of the country. Let it be noted that the initial cause of the ruin of these industries was the limitation placed on apprenticeship, for that is one of the most dangerous and lamentable features of trade-unionist policy as still pursued."

To give an idea of the extent to which the work of the men is curtailed by the union rules, the following paragraph is quoted from a report of the Employers' Association:

"A. reports that, when making ammunition boxes for six-pounder cartridges some years ago, it was found that, in finishing up the hinges, any member of the society employed on the job used always to do exactly eight in a day. The foreman in charge knew that this was not a day's work, and he changed the men; but in every case, notwithstanding that considerable changes were made, the union men made exactly eight per day. A young Swiss (non-unionist), who did not speak English, was then put on the job, and the first day he did fifty. The same firm report that, in filing up the outside handles of machine-guns, it was found that any member of the society working on the job generally did one a day. The firm knew that this was not a day's work but were unable to get a society man to do more. The work was then given to a gun-filer not belonging to any society, and he did twelve a day."

In marked contrast to all this are the conditions in the American factories, in proof of which Mr. Taylor quotes as follows from a statement by Mr. George O. Draper, secretary of an American cotton-manufacturing concern:

"In spinning, the product of the machine has practically doubled in the last thirty years, and the capacity of the operative has not only doubled with the machine, but has trebled or even quadrupled. The improvement has been of such a nature that the increase in speed has been attended with benefit to the product. In weaving, the product per operative has easily trebled; it is certain that the product per operative in other departments of a cotton-mill has at least doubled. Formerly, a weaver tended but one loom, and that at a moderate speed. To-day weavers on the Northrop looms often tend twenty-four machines, running at a speed nearly double that of the original power looms."

A NEW PHASE OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

THE officials of the United States Steel Corporation seem to have reached the conclusion that a union of their employees is a bad thing for the corporation's business interests, and, according to the news reports, it is their determination to break up the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. A Pittsburg despatch reports this message as being sent from the headquarters of the corporation to the local officers last Saturday afternoon: "It will be a fight to the finish. No quarter will be given. We are prepared to spend all the money and time necessary to wipe out the Amalgamated Association in all of our mills." The Amalgamated officials seem to be equally determined in their demand for permission to unionize all the corporation's mills. President Shaffer is reported as saying: "We must settle whether unionism is to stand or fall. There will be no more conferences with the United States Steel Corporation, unless the meeting is asked for by the officials of that corporation. The Amalgamated Association will not request a peace meeting."

The change of the corporation's attitude seems to be of considerable importance. At first the corporation was aiming to keep their non-union mills non-union; now the aim seems to be to wipe out the union entirely, and make all the mills non-union. Those who have been opposing the Amalgamated Association, because they did not want to see any coercion of the non-union men into joining the union, are now in the dilemma, therefore, of choosing between the party that is trying to coerce men into the union and the party that is trying to coerce men out of it.

The New York *Sun* says:

"The Steel Corporation proposes to keep its doors open to all artisans, without discrimination. These doors the union is straining every nerve to close against all men but its own members; so the steel company, in resisting that effort, is rightfully an object of national thankfulness. Because of its unprecedented size, the steel company, in the issue imposed upon it by the Amalgamated Association, stands for the equality of rights in the industrial world to an extent that no other employer ever stood before.

"As long as the laws of the States and of the United States are fearlessly and impartially enforced, the right of the American workman to work for his living and for the support of those dependent upon his labor, and to choose for himself his own employment and his own employer, will be vindicated and preserved."

On the other side the New York *Journal* observes:

"Mr. Morgan and other American capitalists have profited enormously by the superior intelligence and energy of American workmen. These men turn out a greater product in a given time than any others on earth. That means enormous dividends for their employers. It is not good policy for those employers to try to repress that buoyant virility from which they profit so highly. They can not put the American workman under guardianship without destroying the qualities that make him most valuable to themselves. They can not make him abandon the practise of taking thought for his own interests without making him cease taking thought for his employer's interests. If they destroy his ambition and his enterprise they break the main-spring of his incomparable productiveness."

The question of violence is attracting a good deal of comment. The New York *Tribune* says on this point:

"Mr. Shaffer has announced that this was not an ordinary strike, and that it was not going to be disgraced by boycotting, picketing, and riots. So far he has kept his word reasonably well, but it is doubtful if he will be able much longer to control the force he has let loose in passing by the chance for settlement. He must see that a 'fight to the finish' means violence. His men have been for the most part orderly in the hope of the settlement he promised and in expectation that the manufacturers would find it to their own interest to surrender. Now, when they know the last inch of concession that can be obtained by

peaceful methods, they must either accept those concessions or adopt other than peaceful methods. The serious question for the officers of the Amalgamated Association is whether or not they are prepared to carry their strike to the violent stage. They need be under no illusion about the meaning of their decision. Strikes are broken in one of two ways. The old men go back to work or new men take their places, and it is not to be expected that the old workers, however self-contained they may have been in the face of a few 'scabs' while expecting a settlement in the end on their terms, will see their places permanently taken and the mills running regularly without them, and sit idle and in order at the request of a strike leader with no more diplomatic strings to pull in their behalf."

A Steel Town View.—"The workmen of the Vandegrift mills can look upon the present labor trouble with a good deal of complacency.

"Since the starting of the mills here five years ago the work has been steady, the wages are the highest that are paid, the conditions are so pleasant, the management has been so fair and just, that there can not possibly be any reason for any disaffection or desire to change. In the unionizing of the mills they would have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

"To the workmen here it partakes of grim humor to hear Mr. Shaffer say that their fight is to protect the non-union workers. It is nothing more than a desire finally to get them out of their jobs.

"Under the present conditions our town has been exceedingly prosperous, and the workmen have been able to acquire most comfortable and pleasant homes here, and have them paid for, too.

"The present trouble is not a question of higher wages or less hours' work, but it is a desire of a certain number of men to control works that they can not have any possible claim to, and in which the men working are satisfied and independent.

"A worse form of tyranny than this can not exist anywhere. It is un-American and a strike at the very liberty of which the union prates so much.

"The Vandegrift men are men of sense and independence, and there is no danger that they will be misled by any effort that may be made to change the present favorable conditions existing here."—*The Vandegrift Citizen*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PEOPLE that go away for the summer are finding it without trouble.—*The Indianapolis News*.

A GOOD many men, if they had to work in a steel-mill this weather would be glad of a chance to strike.—*The Chicago News*.

SENATOR CLARK is investing money in Russian copper-mines. The Czar would do well to take his government in nights.—*The Chicago News*.

EMPEROR WILLIAM may be raising whiskers as a delicate hint to Great Britain that he sympathizes with the Boer cause.—*The Chicago News*.

PRESIDENT STEYN is said to have had a pretty close shave. If his photographs are to be relied upon, he needed it badly.—*The Salt Lake Herald*.

THE British feel much encouraged. They have captured the place where Steyn was staying some time ago and a letter that he wrote.—*The Chicago News*.

MR. MACLAY should reserve some of his vocabulary for use in case he should ever decide to write a history of the weather bureau.—*The Hartford Post*.

THE prophet Job wished that his adversary had written a book. Admiral Schley probably understands the motives that actuated him.—*The Washington Star*.

A BOAT four thousand years old has been brought from Egypt to New York, and it is suspected that it will be put into the harbor excursion service there.—*The Boston Transcript*.

THE news from China is that the reform program calls for the substitution of the Tsung-li-yamen by the Wei-wu-pu. This news is received with intense interest and satisfaction.—*The Washington Star*.

It is thought possible that neither of the chief actors in the Santiago battle controversy was wholly responsible for Cervera's defeat. There were several other Americans in that engagement.—*The Washington Star*.

"THIS," said the guide, "is one of the most remarkable towns in the whole country." "What makes it remarkable?" asked the traveler. "It hasn't made any plans for holding an exposition of any kind."—*The Washington Star*.

LETTERS AND ART.

MILTON AND THE MODERN SPIRIT.

ADDISON, Dr. Johnson, and other eighteenth-century critics who were able to take "the machinery" or story of "Paradise Lost" seriously found no occasion in the poem for irreverent suggestions; but the modern critic appears often to find his intellectual position fatal to the acceptance of this great work as a genuine epic of the religious life. A recent writer even denies that it is a religious poem at all, qualifying this statement, however, by saying that "it represents Milton's religion, and is one product of very genuine convictions of the day which had varying outcomes in the faiths of Cromwell and Baxter and George Fox, and again in the more narrow and bigoted Puritans." This is substantially the view taken by many of Milton's latest biographers and editors, such as Prof. Walter Raleigh, of University College, Liverpool, and Prof. H. C. Beeching, of Oxford. Commenting on their recent works on Milton, a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London, July) says:

"To read 'Paradise Lost' without a shock, we must not only 'suspend disbelief' but get rid of our positive beliefs. We must forget as far as possible that the supernatural actors are really the personages suggested by the names. So long as we are in hell, that is easy. We are in presence of gigantic figures, with heroic impulses and intelligible motives—if only we do not ask too closely what was the warfare in which they were engaged. When we venture to the highest regions, the discord is harder to resolve; and we are painfully aware that Milton is writing 'in fetters.' This, in fact, is implied in the opinion which Professor Raleigh shares with the best critics since Dryden's day, that Satan is the hero of the poem. If 'Paradise Lost' be really a religious poem, that would seem to imply a stupendous blunder somewhere; and yet it is inevitable. Johnson quaintly praises Milton because 'there is in Satan's speeches little that can give pain to a pious ear.' That is perhaps the last compliment that we could have expected the genuine devil to deserve. In fact, it is impossible not to feel a strong admiration for so heroic a being, and to be even glad that he has found so sympathetic, we might say so loving, a portrait-painter. The first book of 'Paradise Lost' holds the very first place in English, if not in all existing, poetry; and the marvelous passage in which the 'Dread Commander' presents himself to his comrades enthral the imagination and casts into utter oblivion the irrelevant question as to the accidental goodness or badness of his cause. He is not only himself the embodiment of heroic endurance, but obviously deserves the absolute confidence of his followers. He preserves his grandeur even when he is detected in stratagems, and rises to meet overpowering enemies

Like Teneriff or Atlas unremov'd.

We have, in short, to put aside our theological and philosophical prepossessions; to be content without forcing Milton's imagery into too close a contact with fact or asking too curiously who are the personages and what their motives. We must accept the transcendent grandeur of the actors, and admit in general that the grandeur is somehow the outcome of Milton's own character. His poetry is like the 'specter of the Broken'—a gigantic shape which is really a reflection of himself.

"Yet Milton's conviction that he is in some sense writing true history has important results, admirably explained by Professor Raleigh. Milton's method is at the opposite pole of Shakespeare's. He gives the general type, where Shakespeare gives the concrete individual. He describes the emotion excited, where Shakespeare gives the specific details which excite the emotion. The danger of the Shakespearian method is that it may suggest grotesque and trivial associations and injure the unity and symmetry of the whole. Milton's method involves the danger of becoming vague and insipid. The general is apt to be commonplace. Milton, as Professor Raleigh points out with great clearness, is saved from this weakness by his 'concrete epic realities.' Keats's 'Hyperion,' he says, fails by want of Milton's 'exact physical system.' The world in which the history takes place is so shadowy and indefinite that there is 'nothing for the poem to hang on by.' Milton is anthropomorphic and material-

istic, and in his posthumous treatise explicitly defends himself on principle."

Referring again to Professor Raleigh's "Milton" (published last year), which the critic of *The Quarterly Review* calls the most life-like portrait of Milton in existence, the writer adds: "When we criticize Milton as a religious poet, as the expounder of a theodicy or the creator of an epic, we are forced to justify admiration at the cost of condoning palpable absurdities. It becomes evident that we must rather seek to justify ourselves by showing what a surpassing power was manifested in spite of innumerable trammels imposed by the task and by the conditions of thought which made his conception of it inevitable."

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF KIPLING.

AT American public libraries it is said that Kipling, not long ago the unapproached favorite, is now read less than any one of twenty American authors. Only three years ago the whole nation was awaiting with eagerness the daily bulletins from his sick-bed; yet last month a common and characteristic newspaper comment on the adverse decision in Kipling's copy-right suit against American publishers was the caption, "A Hog Gets His Due."

An American writer, Mr. Charles E. Russell, tries to account for this extraordinary decline. Writing in the *New York Journal* (July 20) he says:

"Doubtless there is something sufficiently pathetic in the passing of any once popular favorite. The inevitable contrast of old days and new, of vanished honor and present neglect, the potent reminder of the instability and vanity of all human affairs—even the overturning of a heathen idol must suggest some melancholy reflection. But when we hear that in this country the works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling are no longer in demand, I submit that, aside from sentimental considerations, the occasion is for thanksgiving and a feeling of relief.

"We may indulge this feeling without prejudice or malice, and without denying or trying to obscure the splendid ability of the man. Surely it is a wonderful gift that has gone so far astray. What powers of expression, what strength and indomitable vigor of style, what command of words marshaled and alined with what skill and variety of resource! A vision so clear in some ways, if so clouded in others, and the apparent possibility of the gods' own grace of utterance—all gone awry for the lack of a soul and guiding spirit. And for this lack no gifts, no powers, no graces atone. It is the inward spirit that determines the ultimate value of every artist's work, and with all his magnificent technical endowment the spirit animating Kipling's work was always bad, always reactionary, always indurating and blinding to him that read.

"Of this American readers seem to have made clear discovery. No swifter fall from favor has been known in literature. Four years ago this was the most popular of living authors; to-day the sale of his books is merely nominal. In his own lifetime he has become a name and a tradition. Of a collected edition issued by an American publisher two years ago, not enough sales have been made to pay for the binding; and for separate volumes the booksellers report a demand almost imperceptible. . . .

"Exactly what Kipling stood for in the essence of his writing was not revealed to us until the beginning of the South African war, a struggle already of more and even stranger results than the ruin of Britain's military glory. Then it came upon men in a flash that this was the thing he had always meant and always apotheosized—the strong arm, the dominance of brute instincts, the coarse, hard fiber of mind, the gross and material view of life, and love of cruelty and savagery, the negation of sympathy and brotherhood, the lust for power and land and wealth, the right of might, the cynical indifference to justice, the burden of strong races upon the weak, the thirst for preying and plundering.

"With the 'Absent-Minded Beggar' the illusion snapped like a thread. We had not seen that under the wonderful brilliancy and fascination of the man's style these were the springs of his

faith; the war and his view of it and callous delight in it were all made clear. Men perceived that the 'Recessional' was mere sound; that its author had no heart in it, and that while with front of brass he sang of Christian peace, he was casting about for further feats of national brigandage and shame, that he might sing these with all his soul.

"In the narrower view, we may be glad that the difference between English civilization and American civilization has been so sharply revealed. We may be glad to see so clearly that we have not drifted so far from the lines of progress that the destruction of a brave people fighting for liberty seems admirable. We can see no glory in the triumph of 40,000,000 over 200,000. We are not stirred to joy by the fall of a little republic before a huge empire. We may think with pride also that evidently we do not delight in cruelty. We do not greatly care for brute force, we are not charmed by the savage spirit of aggrandizement. We have some belief that suffering calls more for tears than for laughter, and we have no joy in battle for the sake of battle, nor for the sake of gold. We are not of this man's race.

"Moreover, in a broader view, here is a sign of progress. The world has known a time when the singer of blood and battle and the glory of physical strength was the dearest of all lyrists. We have passed from that state as from the state of skin clothing and the work of the stone hatchet. The world at heart has grown sick of these things. It asks for literature now, not so much the entertainment of cleverness as some note of help or hope. In all Kipling has written is no such note. From the reading of him no man has ever arisen with any renewed sense of the sorrowful state of man, with any new tenderness for his brother, with any kindlier or gentler purpose, with wider sympathy or with deeper feeling.

"It is better that such a man should pass. After all, one touch of the universal heart is above all possible achievements of style. After all, it is better to pity than to be clever. After all, sympathy is the soul of art. After all, it is only love that endures."

As some offset to this rather discouraging view of Kipling's future fame, it is very lately reported that a considerable demand exists in this country for "Kim," his latest story, and that to meet advance orders a first edition of 50,000 copies was printed.

In France, Kipling's fame has been in the ascendant for several years. He was first brought to the attention of French readers in 1891 by the translation of his story, "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Various other tales appeared from time to time, but it was not until 1899 that general popularity came to him, when he was taken up by the public as the fad of the hour. M. Andre Beaunier wrote of him in March of that year:

"Rudyard Kipling is to-day the foreign author in fashion. He takes the place of D'Annunzio, who took the place of Nietzsche, who . . . etc. The Parisians need to be forever interested in a foreign author. The vogue of each one lasts for three or four years. At present there is no one but Rudyard Kipling, and everybody is telling everybody else with the greatest interest imaginable that this young man is only thirty-three years old, and that he was born in India, brought up in England, and returned to India (here, anecdotes without end); now he is in New York, sick, very sick, a little better, on the road to recovery. . . . By that time Kipling's place in England and America had long been established, but to France he was practically new, and all hailed him with delight. Curiously enough, his 'Jungle Books' were responsible for his popularity. The stories of animal life appealed to the blasé society of Paris, and satisfied their craving for something fresh and original. 'O what joy,' says M. Beaunier in the article already quoted, 'what joy to open a book where there is no love, no "five o'clocks," and no soirées in the monde rosse! What joy not to find again the inevitable three—the husband, wife, and lover! Or the other three—the wife, husband, and mistress! Or possibly all four—the wife, lover, husband, and mistress! For these are the principal combinations of human being that are conceived by the jaded imagination of our national novelists. . . . O wolves, elephants, seals, welcome!"

This period of unbounded delight in Kipling, however, has been succeeded by a more discriminating examination of the ideas for which he stands. Mr. Lauriston Ward, in the Boston

Evening Transcript (July 20), thus writes of Kipling's present literary status in France:

"As soon as Kipling was exposed to the glare of publicity it became painfully evident that he was more than a mere delightful teller of tales. Investigation showed him to be an enthusiastic advocate of English imperialism, a believer in the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and other 'abominable doctrines.' This was no more, of course, than his original critics and admirers had known all along, but the French public now woke up to the fact for the first time, and began to find fault. They did not take back what they had said about his literary ability (they even praised it the more as they knew his work better), but they rose in protest against the views he held. First and foremost they charged him with immorality. They claimed that he owned no ruling principle but force, that he glorified armed oppression and slaughter, and preached the folly of Christian sentiments."

The writer quotes the following from Mme. Bentzon, the French critic:

"The human butcheries which have had his [Kipling's] approval probably owe to him what murder owes to certain sensational reports and sanguinary suggestions. In his eyes . . . there is nothing criminal or shameful but weakness and cowardice . . . I was therefore greatly surprised to hear Kipling's morality praised in America—it was at the distribution of diplomas at Harvard. 'Manly morality,' added the orator, a very young graduate. 'Women can not be judges of it; Kipling did not write for them.' In a country where women are raised to the state of guardian deities the mere fact of disdainfully refusing them the right of appreciating a moralist sufficiently indicates the strength of the philtre which Kipling administers to the young men of this generation to harden them."

Mr. Ward comments on this as follows:

"If France doesn't like Kipling's morality any better than this, she certainly can not be expected to rejoice in his imperialistic tendencies. Kipling is quite spoiled for some by this fact. Others, however, like M. Bordeaux, while resenting his doctrines, admire his work, and inwardly long for an author to play the same rôle in France. 'It is not the reflection of England that we shall look for in Rudyard Kipling,' says M. Bordeaux. 'What we shall admire in him is an active and energetic humanity, a humanity quivering with youth and ardor. Doubtless we may sigh as we reflect that this young man is backed by all the vigor of a great and self-conscious people, that the language which he uses is spread over all the globe, and that so many men, confident in themselves and proud of their nation, vibrate with the same emotions that stir him, and regard the world with the same calm fortitude. Doubtless, too, we long, with a great patriotic longing, that our rejuvenated France might follow, in as vehement a young author, her fertile activity, her old-time generosity, her clear judgment, and that limpid tenderness which bathes her genius, which the foreign author does not know.'"

METROPOLITAN PROVINCIALISM IN ART AND LETTERS.

MORE than thirty years ago, Lowell, in "A Great Public Character," remarked that a certain provincialism attached to American history and life, and attributed this mainly to the absence of "any great and acknowledged center of national life," and to the lack of "the varied stimulus, the inexorable criticism, the many-sided opportunity of a great metropolis, the inspiring reinforcement of an undivided national consciousness." Every other great country in the world, it has been pointed out, has its one great metropolis, which is its largest city and at once the capital of its political, social, religious, literary, artistic, and commercial life, and thus performs the indispensable function of the heart in the human anatomy, receiving and giving forth the life-streams from which the whole is energized. America alone has no such geographical heart. Through an often lamented political compromise early in its history, its two great cities, New York and Philadelphia, were passed by,

and the capital set down in a wilderness, which was to be made to order into a national metropolis. The result has been, therefore, that we have a governmental center in Washington, an art center perhaps in Pittsburg or Philadelphia, a literary center (until recently) in Boston, and a commercial center in New York; and that the dignity, breadth, and centering of interests which great governmental functions and the great national museums and library would have brought to New York have been wholly lost, and the real metropolis of the country is given over almost exclusively to an atmosphere of commerce and fierce money-getting. Provincialism springs, Lowell thought, in some great measure from "our absorption in the practical, as we politely call it, meaning the material"; and so our metropolis, instead of radiating broad and statesmanlike views of national life and literary culture, is celebrated the world over chiefly for its money-getting and its misgovernment. In *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball points out some of the benumbing effects of this thick commercial atmosphere of the large cities, and especially of the metropolis, upon even college-bred men. This is so marked as to constitute what he calls "the new provincialism." He takes as an illustration what one would suppose to be a shining home of cultivated discourse, the sumptuous new "University Club" of New York. He writes:

"It was at a dinner party at the University Club of New York, to cite a personal experience, that some one passed on a good story ('good' because of the person whom it concerned) of a well-known man of letters—a constant contributor to the magazines, one who has been talked of for the presidency of more than one leading university in the East—only to have the question asked, after the acquiescently polite laugh had subsided, 'And who is Mr. Blank?' The man who had passed on the story had himself to give the answer, after a short but hopeless pause—a case of humiliation in a way like explaining the point of one's joke. It was on a 'Story-Tellers' Night' at the same club, when one of the best-known writers in New York itself arose to speak, —a man known also for his practical services in reforming tenement-house life,—that a little group of two lawyers, a doctor, and a business man leaned forward to whisper, in uncertainty: 'He's written some book, hasn't he? What is it?'

"So far as these incidents are typical,—and they are easy to be matched by any critical observer of life in New York or our other largest cities,—they illustrate the absence of just what one would with reason expect to find in a club whose members are university men, that wideness of interest which a liberal education is supposed to give. That the same spirit of absorption in one's own calling should invade and obsess such a club, no less than the ordinary club, reveals the extent of 'that narrowness of localism of thought or interest' which was once the mark of rural provincialism, but is now even more the mark of metropolitan provincialism. The evidence, on entering the club, to one who knows the members, is a visual demonstration. It is like a scene on the Stock Exchange. As brokers gather about the posts of the various stocks, so here are groups of lawyers, doctors, business men, and perhaps, in a smaller corner, men of art and letters; those of each group talking 'the shop' of their own calling. It is the law of natural selection, applied where the fittest feel most strenuously the struggle for survival, so that even in moments of relaxation they miss the contacts which it should be the peculiar mission of the place to give."

The unfortunate thing, says Mr. Kimball, is that the money-getting game claims so overwhelming a majority of the players that few are left to appreciate the fact that literature, art, and true statesmanship have also their prices. He concludes:

"Mention is perhaps made to a Croesus of a certain successful young author or painter, whose books or pictures find a modest market and appreciative criticism. 'And what does the young man make?' Croesus is most likely to ask. 'Three thousand a year,' is a probable reply. 'Why, I pay my confidential shorthand man as much as that,' has been the comment of Croesus on more than one such occasion. Croesus does not mean this for contempt, however contemptuous the sound. It is really a case of surprise. How can there be 'success' in a game where the

winnings are so insignificant? From the point of view of Croesus no game of that sort can be 'worth while.' The fun the author or artist gets out of playing it passes the comprehension of Croesus. He is too provincial to understand it, or to try to. So with the game of pretentious society, as it is played by the richest people in our largest cities. Such society is not, of deliberate knowledge and malice aforethought, contemptuous of literature, art, and music. Representatives of the arts are not purposely excluded. They do not know how to play the game; or, if they do, do not care for it.

"The attitude of pretentious society, as a whole, toward the higher things, the one more of indifferent ignorance than of studied contempt, is by no means without its importance. The constant pose of this class before the public eye, through the exaggerated photography of the press, popularizes its Philistinism. This may be as grievous in London as in New York,—the late Dr. Creighton, the accomplished Bishop of London, held that the English have a positive contempt for knowledge of itself without practical results,—but in London Philistinism is restrained by institutions and conventions. There is in New York, for example, no club corresponding to the Athenæum Club of London; one that can confer the same prestige on a member, that can so determine his status. . . . Our cities grow huger and huger, but the 'intellectual metropolis' is still at a diminishing distance. Energized with an unequaled and astonishing activity of brain, the life of the modern non-intellectual metropolis divides itself more and more into separate callings and careers, each in turn narrowing still further as it is further defined and specialized. The result of this new provincialism is summed up in a pregnant phrase of Matthew Arnold's, his final word on America: 'What really dissatisfies in American civilization is the want of the interesting'—a charm that no individual or civilization can have without a widening appreciation of all that is interesting."

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

REPORTS from leading bookdealers and librarians throughout the country (sent to *The World's Work*, August) indicate that the following were the most widely read books for the four weeks preceding July 1:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

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| 1. The Crisis—Churchill. | 17. Julietty—McElroy. |
| 2. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle. | 18. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington. |
| 3. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn. | 19. Betsy Ross—Hotchkiss. |
| 4. Truth Dexter—McCall. | 20. A Journey to Nature—Mowbray. |
| 5. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson. | 21. Uncle Terry—Munn. |
| 6. The Puppet Crown—McGrath. | 22. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip—Burnham. |
| 7. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin. | 23. Up from Slavery—Washington. |
| 8. The Octopus—Norris. | 24. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett. |
| 9. Like Another Helen—Horton. | 25. A Pair of Patient Lovers—Howells. |
| 10. Graustark—McCutcheon. | 26. The Tower of Wye—Babcock. |
| 11. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly. | 27. The Successors of Mary I.—Pheps. |
| 12. Eben Holden—Bacheller. | 28. Every Inch a King—Sawyer. |
| 13. A Sailor's Log—Evans. | 29. A Carolina Cavalier—Eggleston. |
| 14. Sir Christopher—Goodwin. | 30. The Observations of Henry—Jerome. |
| 15. Jack Raymond—Voynich. | |
| 16. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham. | |

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

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| 1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson. | 16. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major. |
| 2. The Crisis—Churchill. | 17. Babs the Impossible—Grand. |
| 3. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle. | 18. A Sailor's Log—Evans. |
| 4. Eben Holden—Bacheller. | 19. The Master Christian—Corelli. |
| 5. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett. | 20. The Octopus—Norris. |
| 6. Eleanor—Ward. | 21. Elizabeth and Her German Garden—Anon. |
| 7. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland. | 22. Her Mountain Love—Garland. |
| 8. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen. | 23. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington. |
| 9. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin. | 24. The Mainwaring Affair—Barbour. |
| 10. In the Palace of the King—Crawford. | 25. Like Another Helen—Horton. |
| 11. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn. | 26. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery. |
| 12. Up from Slavery—Washington. | 27. To Have and to Hold—Johnston. |
| 13. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd. | 28. Graustark—McCutcheon. |
| 14. Uncle Terry—Munn. | 29. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Tour—Burnham. |
| 15. The Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley—Huxley. | 30. In the Name of Woman—Marchand. |

THE NEW LITERARY REVOLUTION.

SOME of the best literary minds of England, like those of America, have lately taken serious note of the great changes which have come over literary taste in the past few years, due, it is believed, to the sudden appearance of a vast new army of readers made up for the most part of those who formerly did not read at all or whose reading was in fields that could not by any possibility be called literature. Thus for the first time in the history of the world, it is pointed out, we have not only a reading public that is to be numbered by millions, but that is almost totally devoid of standards of literary taste or of literary traditions of any sort. This is especially true in the realm of fiction, remarks a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London, July). To such readers, "The Master Christian" of Marie Corelli or "When Knighthood Was In Flower" is actually the summit of human attainment; and should these readers, through any happy chance, be acquainted at all with "Romola" or "Vanity Fair," the latter books would unhesitatingly be set down as inferior to the former. The effect of all this on the future of literature is evident; and the fact that hasty, "half-baked," unliterary work commands financial rewards beyond anything ever dreamt of before is said even now to be profoundly influencing English and American writers. Says *The Quarterly Review* critic:

"We are not exaggerating when we say that the relation between the merit of novels and their popularity has never been of a kind so anomalous, so independent of any serious literary standards, as it is in our own country at the present moment. We are not here maintaining that the best novels of to-day are not as good as the best novels of yesterday; nor are we denying that the best modern novels command the attention and admiration of a considerable body of readers. The fact—and it is a remarkable one—which we have in view is this: that tho the best novels of to-day are very far from being neglected, the popularity they attain is as nothing in comparison with that which, of recent years, has been attained by certain of the worst. There are, doubtless, many bad novels which do not succeed at all. We do not refer to these: they are of no interest to anybody. But putting them aside, and confining our attention to such as have excited public interest to any appreciable degree, we might almost be justified in saying that the number of their readers is great in proportion to the conspicuousness not of their merits but of their defects.

"Now let us compare the past condition with the present. To events of the kind of which we are about to speak it is impossible to assign any exact date; but we may say with sufficient accuracy that about twenty years ago a change began to come over the public taste, which has, year by year since then, been growing more marked and remarkable, until now, to many observers, it seems nothing short of a revolution. Putting aside that enormous majority of novels which secure little attention either from the few or the many, and confining ourselves to those which, to some appreciable degree, have gained the approval of one class or the other, we shall find the peculiar characteristic of the existing situation to be this: that whereas formerly the novels which had most readers were those which, in the opinion of all competent judges, were the best, those which notoriously have the most readers now are those which, in the opinion of all competent judges, are among the worst: that others, which all competent judges place highest as literature amongst the works of existing novelists, are, of the contemporary novels which can be called popular at all, those whose popularity is confined to the narrowest circle; whilst between these two groups there is another composed of novels, incomparably better, but very much less popular, than the worst; and incomparably worse, but very much more popular, than the best."

The writer proceeds to verify these statements by certain typical instances, selecting for examination the novels of Meredith, Hardy, Mrs. Ward, Anthony Hope, Weyman, Hall Caine, Miss Cholmondeley, Miss Corelli, and others, who represent the modern novel in all its varieties of merit or demerit. Of these only the first two writers, he asserts, would be selected, in spite of some undoubted faults, by critics of all schools as nearest to

the standard of the classic English novelists. Each has "brooded and meditated over the lot of man as a whole," each also possesses, within the limits of his own art, a wide and deep knowledge of society. Yet how do these two writers stand in respect of popularity? Of the whole list of novelists just mentioned, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy "are those whose circle of readers is smallest." Why is this the case? The writer replies:

"The reason can not be that Mr. Hardy and Mr. Meredith are suffering from any accidental neglect—that they are not read because they happen to have escaped notice. They are read and admired by a minority quite sufficiently numerous to have forced them on the attention of the majority, had the majority been able to appreciate them. Nor again can they be unpopular because, like Mr. Pater in his 'Marius,' they deal with aspects of life which only a few can understand, or which the many would turn away from as too serious for works of fiction. For, in the first place, they deal with life as the ordinary man experiences it. In the second place, serious as their thought and intention is, no serious intellectual problems are ever obtruded by them on their readers; and, in the third place, this discussion of serious problems by a novelist, even when obtruded in its least artistic form, is not itself any bar to popularity, as the case of Mrs. Ward will show. Of all the novelists to whom we have just now referred, Mrs. Ward is the one whose seriousness is most portentous; and yet, with two exceptions, her popularity is far the widest."

With Meredith and Hardy the writer contrasts the two most popular British novelists of the present day—Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Marie Corelli. After a very lengthy examination of their writings, his conclusion is not flattering either to their literary art or to their knowledge of life. Each, he says, takes up a cheap prejudice (in both cases the anti-clerical one) and exploits it cheaply and superficially for the delight of a cheap and superficial public, without any real knowledge of the subject upon which he or she is writing. Of Mr. Hall Caine's attempts at depicting current English religious life in "The Christian," the writer says:

"Now no one who possesses any knowledge of the world and society will require to be told that this nonsensical picture bears no more resemblance to the realities of which it affects to be representative than the policeman in a pantomime, playing at leap-frog with the clown, reluctant innocence. It is clear that Mr. Caine himself does not really believe this; for the principal victim of aristocratic vice described by him he represents, with accidental candor, as being nearly as vicious as her seducer. Finally, is it a fact that the men who vitiate women nearly all of them belong to that corrupt minority, the rich? Anybody who knows anything of the poorer districts of London, or of country villages where no rich men exist, must know that such an assertion is false. In a word, Miss Corelli and Mr. Caine, when they purport to be describing the moral conditions of the world, are either ignorantly uttering nonsense, sincerely believing it to be true, or are merely mouthing at random in order to attract an audience."

The critic's conclusions are very interesting. We have here, he says, in "The Christian" and "The Master Christian," "the two novels amongst all the English novels of the day which have secured, beyond all comparison, the largest number of readers"; yet these two, "when tested by any serious literary standards, may be safely set down as the worst." He continues:

"Why has the normal relation between the merits of novels and their popularity—the rule which, as we have seen, has hitherto generally prevailed—why has this been in the present day so strikingly inverted? The question is an interesting one, not because it relates to these books themselves or their writers, but because it relates to the mental condition of an enormous class of our fellow countrymen. What is there in the present condition of the reading public that makes the worst novels of our time so much more popular than the best? What is it, indeed, that makes them popular at all?

"The former of these questions has, under its most general aspect, been recently discussed in a volume by an anonymous author, entitled 'Colloquies of Criticism, or Literature and Democratic Patronage'; and the answer there given is, we believe, the true one. It is to be found in the immense development of

the middle and the lower-middle class which took place during the second half of the nineteenth century. A new reading public, five or six times as numerous as the old, has lately been brought into existence—a public whose appetite and leisure for reading, owing to the rapid increase and diffusion of wealth, have altogether outstripped its knowledge and its power of assimilating true literary culture. But, tho wanting in taste and knowledge, this public is not wanting in curiosity. Entirely untrained in scientific or theological thought, it can not help thinking about religion in its relation to modern knowledge. Conscious of the novelty and the limitations of its own circumstances, it is eager to enter into the conditions, the life, and the tastes of the leisured classes; and any book which, in a popular manner, professes to lay bare for it the mysteries of science, religion, and society appeals to some of the keenest of its mental tastes and ambitions. It is to this new, and as yet half-educated public that writers like Mr. Caine and Miss Corelli are able to offer themselves, undetected, as serious thinkers, with a real comprehension of life—as being specially familiar with science, history, and theology, the *ethos* of churches, and the manners of ‘tip-top’ drawing-rooms. Such writers as these have never had such a public before—a public with brains enough to read novels and money enough to buy them; possessed of sufficient education to make it eager to be taught the truth, provided it be by the easy methods of the novelist, but with too little education to enable it to discriminate true teaching from false. Such a public is the natural prey of intellectual impostors.

“The conclusion of the whole matter is, in our judgment, as follows. The effect which the growth of the reading public in England—the conversion of what was once an aristocracy into a huge heterogeneous democracy—has had thus far on the literary quality of our fiction, has, if we judge that fiction by any serious standard, been, on the whole, injurious to a very high degree. It has, in the first place, enabled writers who never could have written well to acquire, by pleasing a public imperfectly cultivated, a popularity which tends to perpetuate, as a standard of treatment and style, errors and vulgarities which would otherwise have condemned them to deserved oblivion; and, in the second place, it has tempted writers capable of better things to lower their standard of excellence in order to achieve popularity by condescension to popular taste. At best, it has tempted them to be impatient of the leisurely and conscientious care necessary to produce really classical literature, since the merits of such literature would repel rather than attract their patrons. The only novelists who can resist these demoralizing influences are those whose literary self-respect forbids them to consider the multitude, or those who have been rendered by circumstances independent of its pecuniary patronage. It is, then, these two classes of writers to whom we must, at the present juncture, turn for the preservation of the novel as a serious form of literature; and we must look forward meanwhile to the days—we may hope they are not far distant—when the deepening of education and a growing familiarity with great literary examples will enable the masses to exercise their literary franchise with more taste and insight than they now display.”

NOTES.

THE highest price ever paid for a first folio Shakespeare was received at a recent sale in London, where a copy in fairly good condition brought \$8,600, the record price.

INQUIRIES recently made by the *London Bookman* show that there are not more than forty novelists in England who can live in a reasonable way on the profits of their books alone, altho eighty-five live on the combined receipts of their royalties and serial rights. Only fifteen or twenty receive an important part of their incomes from American royalties, while only three or four can usually count on getting more from America than from England.

MR. WILLIAM E. FOSTER of the Providence Public Library has given some further facts concerning the “Standard Library” of the world’s best books lately established by him in that institution. In reply to the criticism that \$10,000, the supposed sum necessary for this collection, could be better spent in some other way, he states that the total cost of the 1,013 volumes was \$1,195, two-thirds of which were already in the general library. He adds: “The use made of the ‘Standard Library’ thus far has served to deepen our sense of its value, in emphasizing the permanent rather than the ephemeral in literature. Yet, on the part of the readers themselves who use this room, there is no such ulterior purposes (if such it may be called) present to their minds. A glance at their absorbed faces will show that it is enough for them that these authors are yielding them keenest enjoyment.”

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AUTOMOBILE RACING.

THE greatest long-distance automobile race on record, from Paris to Berlin, of which the daily press has contained extended accounts, was more sensational than satisfactory in the opinion of the American mechanical expert, Dr. Robert Grimshaw, who writes about it, from Germany, to *The American Machinist*. The distance was about 750 miles, over all kinds of roads, good, bad, and indifferent, and the route was patrolled by hundreds of stewards. Seventy-two machines were in at the finish, and the winner, M. Fournier, who received costly prizes offered by the French President and the German Emperor, covered the distance in between 16 and 17 hours. The lessons of the race, according to Dr. Grimshaw, are valuable, but somewhat unexpected. He enumerates them as follows:

“The first is, that the manufactures of such conveyances have not succeeded in their attempt at producing machines which will stand every-day wear at high speed, such as is achieved by the locomotive, the marine engine, and other mechanical combinations which are at work all around us, and which stand use and abuse with little complaint or breakage. With every new type of locomotive engine for railway purposes there is usually found some one element of trouble common to all; it may be that the cross-head runs hot, or the staybolts break, or what not. This defect shows itself on all machines of the same type, and may be done away with by changes in design or construction, leaving the new machine serviceable. But in the automobiles of the same type—sister machines, so to say—there seems to be no one part more tender than another, because all seem to let go with impartial frequency—frame, gearing, engine proper, generators, subsidiary parts, tires. ‘Spares’ must be carried to an absurd extent. Despite the speed which has been shown by some of these machines, the gross horse-power compared with the work, as represented by the product of weight and distance, is high; and compared with the weight and revolutions the net horse-power is low. That is, the friction, both of the conveyance and of the engine and gearing, is high, and this largely owing to the fact that the whole structure is stiff where it should be limber, and *vice versa*.

“The fact that, taking the productions of any one maker, there are so many rapidly succeeding and widely differing ‘models,’ proves (1) that the builders are not sure of themselves, and (2) that the conditions of ordering, the relation between amateur driver and half-amateur constructor, are such that prolonged experience with any one type is almost impossible. Every purchaser wants something entirely different from the preceding ones; each time an entirely new design has to be made. Ship-building—even warship-building, where the hull and armament plans are turned over to the engine designer with the cool demand to utilize the remaining space for his boilers and engines—is nothing to the conditions here.

“The second lesson is that automobile racing, as a sport, is no sport. To sit for eight hours in a cramped position, in leather clothing, with mask and goggles, and endure the physical discomfort arising from wind and dust and jolting, and the mental strain arising from the necessary watchfulness, is no fun; and adding to this that the racing medium, considered in itself, is utterly unsympathetic and devoid of ambition and eagerness in the competition—where is your sport? This is especially the case where general conditions of such a race preclude any ‘brushes’ between competitors. It is like a boat-race where there is not room enough for two crews ‘side and side,’ and each rows solemnly over the course, and back, in his turn.

“The third lesson is, that even were automobile racing sportsmanlike when the conditions were favorable, these conditions can not again be made favorable. For weeks beforehand the course between Paris and Berlin was placarded with notices of the coming race, and rules laid down to insure the safety of the competitors and of the general public. Committeemen with blue and with yellow flags were on hand at short distances apart; mounted police were strung along the road the entire distance—and for all that a man and a child, among the spectators, were

killed. Outside of that, the general public, however much excited and interested, was decidedly impeded in its every-day work.

"The accidents to machines and drivers were so numerous as to be impossible to record. I will only say that in attempting to pass a machine ahead, one of the two German automobiles, owing to the dust cloud, and perhaps to defective steering, was run into a tree and ditched, and one of its occupants had a broken arm, leg, skull, and ribs, and will probably lose one eye.

"Taking it 'by and large,' this race has probably done more harm than good to the entire automobile industry. It has demonstrated (at the cost of two human lives and many thousands of dollars) that the machines are dangerous and unreliable at high speeds, . . . and the entire poetry of the thing—what little there was—has been taken out of it. The real value of the automobile has been shown to be in its adaptability to slow and reasonably rapid conveyance on ordinary roads under ordinary conditions of traffic, and builders will do well to 'get in out of the wet,' and stop building machines for races which are torture to those taking part and dangerous both to competitors and spectators—and which, furthermore, in all probability, no government will allow to be repeated."

CAN CATTLE TRANSMIT CONSUMPTION TO HUMAN BEINGS?

CATTLE are peculiarly prone to tuberculosis, and it has always been supposed that their form of the disease was the same as that to which the human race is subject. On this belief rest all the precautions that are being taken to-day by boards of health to see that men, women, and children do not contract disease by eating the flesh and drinking the milk of tuberculous animals. Something of a sensation, therefore, has been created by the statement of Dr. Robert Koch, the German expert, before the Tuberculosis Congress in London, that tuberculosis in man and tuberculosis in cattle are radically different diseases. That cattle can not take the disease from man, has, he says, been absolutely proved, and he believes that the converse is true. If so, what has been supposed to be one of the chief sources of contagion is shut out, and it should be easier to rid ourselves of the scourge than has been thought. Dr. Koch believes that this is the case. The importance of this discovery, if it is to be accepted, is of course very great. It was thus commented upon by some Washington scientific experts, according to a despatch in the *New York Herald* (July 24):

"The importance of the discovery is recognized as being twofold. It not only does away with the fear generally entertained that tuberculosis may be contracted by persons consuming meats or milk from animals affected by the disease, but it will probably lead to a modification of the existing regulations providing for the destruction of such meats and milk. For this latter reason the subject is one in which the Department of Agriculture takes a lively interest.

"The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, fully recognizes the importance of the discovery and its possible effect upon the regulations of his department, as well as upon the restrictions imposed by the German and other European governments on American meats, on the ground that there is danger of the introduction of tuberculosis by allowing them to be imported."

Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, the acting chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said:

"I shall be much interested in obtaining full details of Professor Koch's discovery and learning the methods of investigation by which he reached his conclusions. It would seem to be very difficult for him to have arrived at positive results without experiments on human subjects, which he can not have made. It may be, however, that he has had opportunities of observing persons who have consumed meat and milk from animals which it has been discovered subsequently were affected with the disease. In our work we have acted on the theory that the disease could be communicated to human beings, and the regulations of the department have been framed on that theory. That it can be

communicated to other lower animals is not disputed by Professor Koch, and our experiments have shown that it can be. We have recently been conducting a series of experiments with a herd of cattle near Washington which had become affected by the disease. The report of these experiments has not yet been received at the department, but they have shown that the disease can be communicated to other lower animals, such as guinea-pigs. These animals, when fed with milk from the diseased cows, have developed tuberculosis."

In the congress itself, and among experts abroad, Dr. Koch's announcement has been received with a good deal of skepticism. Dr. Paul Brouardel, of Paris, who read a paper urging international legislation for the prevention of the disease, openly expressed his disbelief in the truth of the report. In an interview published in *The Daily Mail* (London), Lord Lister is represented as having said 'that he was absolutely unable to believe the statement of Professor Koch that human beings could not get consumption through drinking the milk of diseased cows, the evidence to the contrary being far too overwhelming. Henry Chaplin, who presided over the congress on July 24, is stated by *The Tribune* (New York) to have been "so astonished by this revolutionary doctrine that he blurted out the truth that the Government, which had been zealous and fussy in enforcing sanitary regulations against foreign cattle and meat, has not been equally rigorous at home. He frankly confessed that when it was notorious that thousands of British cattle, even those of the best breeds, had tuberculosis, he had not understood how anybody was left alive in England. The mystery," he added, "was explained if the theories of the officials were incorrect and tuberculosis could not be communicated from animals to man."

Boards of health are of course reluctant to admit that the precautions they have been taking are useless, and the general impression seems to be that these will continue to be necessary even if Koch's contention be accepted. Says the *Philadelphia Press*, in an editorial (July 24):

"By 1895 the civilized world had by legislation and executive order entered on the suppression of tubercle in cattle supplying milk and the prohibition of the sale of the meat of such cattle. Public utterances by commissions engaged in this work were, naturally, much more emphatic than the statements of scientific men. In 1895 an English royal commission summarized the facts by saying:

"We have obtained ample evidence that food derived from tuberculous animals can produce tuberculosis in healthy animals. In the absence of direct experiment on human beings, we infer that man can also acquire tuberculosis by feeding upon materials from tuberculous food animals."

"From that day to this that has been all that could accurately be said. The New York State Board of Health said, September 19, 1896, with nearly equal accuracy, that 'a living germ called the tubercle bacillus is the only cause of tuberculosis. Milk of cows which are tuberculous may contain these living bacilli and may cause the disease in human beings who use it. . . ."

"The chief evidence of the transmission of tubercle from cows to human beings has rested on the cases of children. . . . The strongest proof was summed in a report lately made to the British Medical Council that 'the mortality from tuberculosis in early childhood is not decreasing as at other ages, and the opinion that this is due to infection by milk appears well founded.'

"Meanwhile laboratory evidence accumulated that the human and bovine bacillus were not identical in shape, tests, or increase. Cattle are relatively insusceptible to human tuberculosis. It is extremely probable that Dr. Koch has carried this to full proof and developed the difference to be one of species. If, however, tuberculosis can not furnish bacilli which gives human beings the disease, the cattle bacilli render cattle diseased. Infection once begun infects the entire herd. . . . Unless people choose to eat diseased meat and drink milk with bovine tubercle containing, as was found in Boston, 80,000,000 germs to the tumbler, tuberculous cattle must continue to be sternly destroyed."

The medical point of view is well represented by the following

extracts from an editorial in *The Medical News* (New York, July 27) :

"The belief that bovine tubercle bacillus is incapable of inducing tuberculosis in man is, of course, by no means new. For years there have been advocates of this side of the question.

"As a matter of fact there is an abundance of clinical evidence which indicates this capacity. Thus, Tscheving, of Copenhagen, in 1888 reported a case in point. The sufferer was a veterinary surgeon who wounded his finger while making an autopsy on a tuberculous cow. Local tuberculosis in the wounded part developed in a short time. Lefèvre collected other equally striking examples which would be very difficult of explanation if our present view is incorrect."

CULTIVATION OF INDIA-RUBBER.

THE enormous consumption of india-rubber due to its use for tires, and in many new ways incident to mechanical progress, has caused some people to fear that we might have a caoutchouc famine. So far, however, it seems only to have stimulated projects for discovering new rubber-yielding plants and for cultivating them in plantations instead of relying wholly on wild growths. As yet, these plans have come to little, but they promise much for the future, and there is in them more than one suggestion for our own tropical colonies. A writer in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* (Paris) writes as follows regarding them :

"Until recent years caoutchouc was considered purely as a forest product and could not be classed among agricultural productions. Even at present, notwithstanding an annual production exceeding 42 million kilograms [46,000 tons] for the entire world, caoutchouc is almost wholly furnished by plants that grow wild in the woods; but, in the presence of a consumption that grows continually, we must solve the problem of rational cultivation, not only to assure the future production necessary to industry, but also to lessen as much as possible the cost of preparation and to obtain a more homogeneous product.

"Brazil alone furnishes more than half of the caoutchouc of commerce, and this is produced by different species of the genus *Hevea*; by the *Castilloa* and by a *Manihot*. But the trees of the genus *Hevea* are chiefly exploited in Brazil and furnish the rubber that is held in the greatest esteem. According to Eugene Ackermann we need not fear that these trees will disappear from the Brazilian forests, for, contrary to what is done in Africa, the collectors do not destroy the trees; they only make incisions in them at stated intervals."

It will be to the interest of those engaged in the industry to cultivate trees, thinks Mr. Ackermann, but not so much because the supply is diminishing as on account of the difficulty and danger of collecting the gum in the tropical Brazilian forests. In 1896 the state of Para established prizes for the encouragement of india-rubber plantations, and several other states of Brazil have followed suit. Says the writer :

"These prizes have had very little effect, so far, and at present there are in Brazil only a very small number of plantations that are worth taking into account. Our [the French] tropical colonies may then undertake with profit, and without fear of serious competition in the near future, to create and develop plantations of india-rubber plants. Trials have already been made along this line in recent years, and numerous plantations are under way in our various colonies. It is to be regretted, however, that these enterprises do not depend on previous experiment, which an administration careful of the economic future of these possessions ought to have made long ago through the botanical and agricultural staff of the colonies.

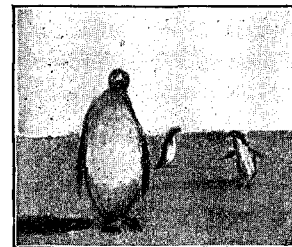
"All that concerns the existence of the vegetable producers of caoutchouc is of the first importance, and we therefore note that recently M. Vadon, a station chief in French Kongo, has sent home a botanical specimen of *Kickxia gillettii* accompanied by some caoutchouc of good quality. This is interesting, because the plants of this genus found hitherto in the Kongo have given a product of inferior quality. . . . We may perhaps have here the means of increasing the production of caoutchouc in our col-

ony, which was only 657,000 kilograms for 1899, while the exportations from the Kongo Free State reached 1,734,305 kilograms in 1898."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MONARCH OF ALL THE PENGUINS.

IN an article on "The Fauna of the South Pole," giving the results of recent explorations within the Antarctic circle, M. E. G. Racovitz describes in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 6), the Emperor Penguin, perhaps the most curious of all his tribe. We translate the few paragraphs that tell of this lordly bird. Says M. Racovitz :

The Emperor of the Penguins (*Aptenodytes Forsteri*) well deserves this flattering title. His height reaches 1.10 meters [3



EMPEROR PENGUIN.
(Front View.)

feet 7 inches] and his weight 40 kilos [88 pounds]. His black head has a greenish luster and is relatively small; it has a long black beak with one blue and one scarlet stripe. The back is of somber color with blue spots, and on his vast breast extends a white apron with golden luster. He bears proudly an orange-colored mark on either side of his head, and two small black epaulets are fastened to his shoulders. Solidly planted on the

tripod formed of his large palmate feet and his tail of solid and flexible feathers, he lets his wings drop negligently at his sides like huge arms. His neck slightly bent, his beak pointed straight forward, his eyes half closed—thus appears the Emperor of the Penguins in the majesty of his corpulence and his quietude. For long hours, on the banks of free channels of water, protected by a hill of ice, he gravely digests the innumerable Schizopods with which he has filled his paunch, and as he has no enemy and nobody dares to attack his obese majesty, he cares not what goes

on about him. We were much humiliated by the extraordinary disdain with which he saw us approach. He did not even take the trouble to look at us, and our touch was responded to only by contemptuous pecks. But the scene changed when we attempted to seize him; he distributed blows freely with his great wings, and it was a hard job to overpower him. He was marched away slowly over the ice, placing one foot reluctantly



EMPEROR PENGUIN.
(Rear View.)

before the other. His great body oscillated at each step; his head, sunk on his shoulders, followed the movement, while his tail traced a mark in the snow. Seen from behind, while he walked thus on his short legs, which were scarcely visible under his fat body, he could easily have been taken for a very feeble, fat old gentleman.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Destructive Fungus.—A parasitic fungus that destroys trees and the beams and cabinetwork of houses and other buildings is causing alarm in Europe. According to *Génie Civil* (Paris), the fungus is making trouble chiefly in Germany, Austria, and Russia. It propagates rapidly in any wood that contains its germs, destroying the wood completely and making it necessary to replace at once all affected timber. Professor Henry, of the Nancy School of Forestry, attributes the trouble, says the paper just noted, to "the improper and hasty manner in which the lumber trade and the work of building construction are at present carried on." The *Merulius lacrymans*, which is the botanical name of the fungus, appears, in a favorable medium such as a damp cellar, as white threads, issuing from the wood and spreading themselves over its surface. The germination of its spores is aided by alkaline liquids. The fine threads easily penetrate wood in all directions, and may continue so to do for

years, taking their nourishment from it and reducing it to powder. Among other recent feats of the *Merulius*, Professor Henry notes the total destruction of a Russian dwelling in less than six months. The writer goes on to say:

"In default of a radical cure, Henry thinks that one of the best means of checking the progress of the evil is to dry all wood as perfectly as possible, as well as the walls that enclose it, and to air cellars thoroughly. He also advises the prevention of all contact between the wood and alkaline liquids. If these precautions do not suffice, it will be necessary to remove the affected wood up to the point where its texture, hardness, and color are normal, and to disinfect, dry, and aerate as thoroughly as possible the infected localities. It would be unjust, on account of the destruction caused by this fungus, to throw discredit on the use of wood in buildings, for which it is the best material and one of the most durable. Only, precautions must be taken in its employment for this purpose, just as with its rival, iron, which would soon turn into a mass of rust if it were not protected against dampness."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK IN HOT WEATHER.

ADVICE on this seasonable topic is given by *Health Culture* in a leading editorial (July). Overfeeding, we are told, is the most frequent cause of discomfort from the heat. During warm weather the food should be simple and the meals infrequent, for those who complain most of the heat are often suffering from overstimulation, due to too much or to too highly seasoned food. Says the writer:

"Where too much food is taken it can not be digested, and therefore it ferments in the stomach and intestines, forming various abnormal and acrid products. The irritant action of these substances causes the sensation of heat, discomfort, and nervous irritability from which so many suffer during the heated term. Imagine a very hot mustard poultice two feet long by one foot wide placed upon the front of the body on a hot day. Imagine, further, that the wearer did not realize the cause of his discomfort. How he would rave about the heat! He would be infinitely better off than the man who has filled his stomach with a complete meal, generously flavored with salt, pepper, vinegar, sugar, mustard, and perhaps Worcestershire sauce, black coffee, and wine."

Breakfast, luncheon, or supper may consist of fruit alone, says the same writer, presumably Dr. Kellogg, or of fruit with bread, or of cereal with stewed fruit and bread if desired. Dinner may consist of peas, beans, or lentils, baked potato, boiled rice, or other cooked vegetable; salad, fruit, and bread.

All animal foods, including meat, milk, cream, cheese, and eggs, are heating, we are told. So are all highly seasoned dishes. Those who experience much discomfort in warm weather will find it well to greatly reduce the amount of meat taken—better still, to take no meat at all—substituting beans, peas, or lentils.

Of summer drinks the writer thinks that pure water is easily the chief. It is the best ingredient of all that the soda-fountain offers. He says:

"There is only one good thing about most of the popular summer drinks. They are liquid. The ice-cream sodas, the 'phosphates,' the 'root beers,' made without roots; the 'ginger ale,' innocent of ginger, to say nothing of the many plainly stated medicines sold as 'nerve tonics,' 'bracers,' etc., are all more or less injurious and should be avoided. Coffee, tea, chocolate, and cocoa affect not only the digestion, but act to stimulate the heart. Their immediate effect is to impart a sense of coolness and refreshment. Soon, however, the stimulant effect is produced, with resulting discomfort, which frequently means further and further indulgence in the 'cooling drink.' All this applies, of course, with still greater force to alcoholic drinks—beer, wine, and spirits—the difference between these and the so-called 'soft drinks' being mainly one of degree. The first effect of a glass of cool, foamy beer is to quench the thirst and impart a sensation of cool-

ness. Soon, however, the irritant effect of the beer upon the stomach coating causes the thirst to become still more imperative, and the general sense of heat and discomfort to return more pronounced than before. Another glass is taken, perhaps another, and another, until the system is in such a state as to make even moderate exertion a dangerous thing. To a man so stimulated even average walking on a hot day may lead to fatal collapse."

ELECTROMAGNETIC DERRICKS.

THE use of huge electromagnets for lifting heavy weights is increasing in this country, writes George E. Walsh in *The Electrical Review* (July 13), altho it is not so extended as it deserves to be. Says Mr. Walsh:

"In the rolling-mills in particular the magnets are to-day employed on quite a considerable scale. A steel plate 40 or more feet long and 8 feet wide, as it comes from the rolls, is an awkward article to handle. Whether coming from the straightening rolls or the 'hot-bed' to the shears, or from the latter to the inspecting-beds and stock piles, the plate must be carried by overhead traveling conveyors or on roller tables. When carried by the overhead conveyors the plate must be attached by hand labor to hooks, or if roller tables are used considerable expense must be incurred in building long tables.

"The modern and most economical way is to carry the plates by means of overhead conveyors equipped with powerful electromagnets. The sheets of steel are then handled quickly and easily whether being carried to the shears or being loaded on cars. The magnets are simply lowered to the surface of the plates, and the electricity is turned on. According to the figures supplied by the mills using electromagnets for lifting purposes, there is a distinct saving in cost of operating as well as in time. One man can manage the work that three and four were required to do under the old system. In speed there is a saving from 20 to 30 per cent., because the plates can be picked up quickly, and dropped at will when the operator opens the switch. One man is thus enabled to operate one huge conveyor supplied with electromagnets, picking up, carrying, and stacking heavy plates in much less time than several men could do the same work in the old way.

"Some of the old objections to using electromagnets for this purpose have been removed in recent years. Magnets are made so powerful to-day that there is little reason why they should be overloaded, and thus invite the danger of breaking the connection. Likewise the risk of the current being shut off suddenly and unexpectedly is very small indeed, and the number of times a magnet drops the load through this cause is almost infinitesimal. In inspecting plates the fact that the magnets can suspend the plates overhead so the under side can be easily examined makes this method very acceptable. Not more than two or three accidents with electromagnets have been reported in this country in the last five years, and in these cases carelessness was at the bottom of the trouble."

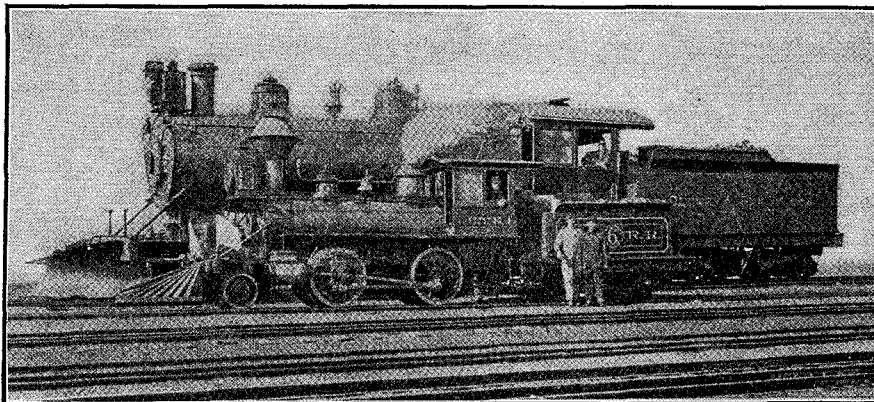
Emigration from Europe.—The following statistics regarding emigration from various European countries to North and South America since 1880 are quoted from the Italian journal *Economista* by the *Revue Scientifique* (July 6): "From 1881 to 1882 the emigration to the United States reached its maximum of 730,000 yearly; then there was a decrease, and the number fell to 332,000 in 1885, to return, after slight oscillations, to 595,000 in 1891. The number has since that time steadily diminished, and in 1897-98 it was reduced to 230,000, altho in 1898-99 it rose again to 311,000. For the Argentine Republic the number of immigrants was 41,000 in 1880. In 1885 it reached 100,000, and in 1889 the movement had become a veritable craze, the number of emigrants reaching 280,000. After this maximum it fell off, and in 1890 it had returned to 100,000. It fell to 52,000 in 1891, then rose to 80,000 in 1895 and continued to increase gradually till it reached 110,000 in 1899.

"In Brazil the great influx of immigration came later than in the Argentine. Until 1886 the yearly number had not exceeded 30,000, but in 1887 it was 55,000, and it rose to 131,000 in 1888, and to 216,000 in 1892. The latest statistics show only 112,000. From the standpoint of nationality, we find that the English,

Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians go generally to the United States, while the Spanish and Portuguese go to South America—the former to the Argentine, the latter to Brazil. The Italians are divided almost equally between the two Americas; in 1899 63,000 went to the United States, 44,000 to the Argentine, and 26,000 to Brazil, while 4,000 went to various other countries of Latin America, and 1,150 to Algeria and Tunis. The French go preferably to South America and the Slavs to North America.”—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Changes of Thirty Years in Locomotive Design.

—The accompanying illustration, showing a modern locomotive standing by the side of one designed thirty years ago, is from *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (July). The locomotives, which belong to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, made a striking contrast in size and capacity, besides illustrating graphically the progress of locomotive construction in thirty years. “The small engine was built by the Baldwin people and set to work in 1871. The cylinders are 10 x 16 inches, and the steam pressure is 120 pounds, and the total weight of the engine is 12 tons. It is still in regular service on a branch road. Engine No. 904 is of recent build, having also been turned out from the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The cylinders are 22 x 28 inches, and the steam pressure is 200 pounds. The engine weighs in working order about 100 tons.”



CHANGES OF THIRTY YEARS

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

“MR. RUDYARD KIPLING may find trolley-cars ‘on the road to Mandalay’ when he takes his next trip to the capital of Burma,” says *The Electrical Review*. “The Burma Electric Work Syndicate, Limited, proposes to establish an electric traction system with 20 miles of track. Later on it is the purpose of the company to increase the number of miles to 40. Mandalay, the city in which the syndicate has its headquarters, is a city of 200,000 people and its commercial strength is very good.”

AN electric elevator with a sheer lift of 498 feet is certainly worthy of careful attention. Such an elevator, says *The Western Electrician*, has been satisfactorily installed in the Washington Monument. “It is only two or three years ago,” says that paper, “that architects and builders were doubtful of the expediency of putting electric elevators in buildings of twelve stories and over, and yet here is a lift equivalent to that in a building of at least thirty-five stories. The elevator in the Washington Monument is designed to carry thirty-five passengers and will no doubt long serve as an object-lesson in electric-elevator service.”

It has been suggested that wireless telegraphy may play an important part in future Arctic explorations. “The conditions surrounding Arctic travel are such,” says *The Electrical Review*, “that the principal difficulty is found in maintaining communication with a base of supplies. It is believed that wireless telegraphy has now reached a point where, at least, it promises such development that future exploring parties will be able to carry along apparatus and keep constantly in touch with their base camps. If this proves to be the case, much of the terror of the Arctic will be removed and exploration will be made both easier and safer, with the possibility that this added instrumentality will enable the discovery of the pole at no far distant date.”

ON July 1 the pneumatic-tube postal service in New York City was discontinued, Congress having refused to appropriate money for its support. “For four years,” says *The Electrical Review*, “this system has proven of high value to business interests in New York City. It has permitted early delivery of incoming mails and continuous despatch of outgoing mails nearly up to the leaving times of trains and boats, upon which they have left the city. The Post Office Department has urged the retention of the system by Congress, and its workings have been given the most unqualified indorsement by an official commission of experts in postal matters, engineers, and business men. The suspension of the service has impeded prompt delivery and the despatch of mails, and has reduced the efficiency of the postal service, already greatly hampered and crowded by a lack of necessary and obvious accommodations.”

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

GR^{EAT} changes have been noticed in the spirit and methods of religious journalism in recent years. Dr. A. E. Dunning, editor-in-chief of the Boston *Congregationalist*, lately gave it as his opinion that American religious journalism of even fifteen years ago was dead or dying; and he mentioned certain changes in the taste of readers which must be recognized by the religious paper “if it is to exist at all,” remarking particularly that in his opinion “the day of the strictly religious paper which excludes so-called ‘secular’ writing has almost ended.”

In view of these new tendencies incident to a transition period, the Rev. Herbert W. Horwill, a former Oxford man and minister of one of the English Methodist churches, but later closely connected with religious journalism in London and New York,

takes a survey of the present conditions of the religious press on both sides of the Atlantic. He writes (in *The Forum*, July):

“A study of the history and tendencies of religious journalism suggests certain general reflections. In the first place, the religious paper, however its methods may be modified, is a permanent form of journalism; it is here to stay. The secular paper may pay increased attention to news of the churches; but, even tho it should ultimately publish a weekly religious supplement—some day a newspaper proprietor will open his eyes and discover that there are as many people interested in religion as in literature—it can never make the definitely and aggressively religious organ unnecessary. For it is not a mere matter of news, but a question of tone and of standpoint. The problem can not be solved by distributing a sufficient corps of smart reporters among a sufficient number of synods and conferences. As Dr. Dunning puts it in the interview previously mentioned: ‘The great interests of the church, ethical, sociological, educational, and missionary, have become essential elements of national life.’ These can not be understood except by men who have given them careful study. There is further the difficulty of diversities of creeds. It is impossible for any one paper to meet the needs of even the leading denominations represented in this country. It might allot a certain space to each for its own ecclesiastical intelligence; but—however interesting a study so catholic a paper would be—it could not by any means present in one sheet even a discussion of the events of the day from the divergent standpoints of these various churches. Still less could it deal adequately with theological problems, or supply devotional reading that would be acceptable in all quarters. The necessary neutrality of a secular paper would involve insipidity also.

“Another reason besides the tendency to interdenominational union will make it more and more difficult for a successful religious paper to be the official organ of any particular church. One of the most important functions of a journal of this kind is to lead the opinion of church-members on such public questions as involve considerations of morality. But on several of the most urgent of these problems there is by no means unanimity of sentiment within any particular church; and it is consequently impossible for any editor who is directly responsible to an ecclesiastical body, and whose paper is assisted by a subvention from that body, to be as outspoken and independent as the case demands. It is easy to enunciate general principles that everybody agrees with; but when it comes to their application the

official editor is beset by a dilemma. The utmost he can say is, for instance, that if such-and-such a method of acquiring wealth is immoral, it ought to be condemned; whereas what the reader wants is some help in judging whether the hypothesis is a fact. No paper, whether religious or secular, can hold a position of permanent influence if its editor is always sitting on the fence.

"The growing importance of these larger national questions will gradually overshadow interests of merely sectional or denominational significance. Hence there is a great future for such papers as *The Outlook* and *The Independent*, which deal with big subjects from a religious point of view, and devote scarcely any space to the details of church work. But there seems to be room also for papers of *The Christian World* and *The British Weekly* type—papers, that is to say, which while discussing political and social problems and admitting lighter magazine features will also furnish an adequate chronicle of the more important events in the religious world. There are certain minutiae which will tend to disappear, such as reports of bazars, farewell presentations, church socials, and other items of no more than local value. Journalism has been defined as 'the art of lending to people and events intrinsically dull an interest which does not properly belong to them'; but even an expert would be baffled by the task of adding a charm to some of the utterly insignificant paragraphs that pour in upon the desk of the editor of a church paper. There are movements and incidents, however, that repay full and careful treatment, and that can not obtain the attention they deserve unless some religious journalist is willing to take pains about them.

"Perhaps the most effective reform in the religious newspapers of the future will be a lowering in price. A paper of high quality appearing at the democratic figure of two cents would reach a large constituency that can not afford the aristocratic ten cents, or even the reduced subscription price which has to be paid in one sum. By readers whose income is moderate two cents a week can be paid much more easily than a dollar a year. Accordingly, the paper which is to gain a large circulation among the multitude must be procurable at the railway book-stall or at the news-agent's store as easily as through the mails. Supply and demand must stimulate each other until this stage has been reached. The importance of competent and enterprising business management is often overlooked in the discussion of this question; but it is as necessary to religious as to secular journalism. Where publisher and editor are alike efficient, the recommendations of readers will do more to extend the circulation than will be done by a lavish expenditure on advertising. The one thing that never induces people to subscribe to a religious paper is any attempt at coercion. If they like the paper they will buy it and read it, but they can not be lectured into taking it."

THE PULPIT AND THE DOCTRINE OF ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

THE great change that has come over a large part of the Christian world in its attitude toward the doctrine of eternal punishment forms the subject of a recent article by the Rev. Dr. John Alfred Faulkner, of Drew Theological Seminary. The difference between the conception of punishment now held and that held fifty or even thirty years ago is "in the direction of amelioration," he remarks; it is "not so coarse, not so dogmatic, not so lurid, not so materialistic." The writer continues as follows (*The Methodist Review*, July) in regard to what he felicitously calls this "most burning of all theological questions":

"(1) It is within the memory of men now living that frequently the declaration was heard from the pulpit that there were infants and children in hell. (2) The descriptions of hell were frightfully realistic; that is, realistic as judged from a literal interpretation of the Scripture. Vivid pictures of physical torment were frequent. (3) The impression was made that the vast majority of mankind—including all, or nearly all, the heathen world—were doomed to eternal destruction. (4) This doctrine formed a staple of preaching to an extent not known to-day. Then it was a frequent theme, now it is a rare theme in the pulpit.

"If we inquire the causes which have led to this change of emphasis and attitude toward the doctrine of hell, I think we may mention the following: (1) The growth of humanitarian senti-

ment. Thirty or fifty years ago there were severer ideas as to punishment in general, and a more calloused feeling in regard to suffering, than is the case to-day. Take the treatment of prisoners and the prevalence of capital punishment. Treatment that we would consider shockingly cruel, that would arouse a feeling of indignation in all minds, was then taken as a matter of course. It was so in regard to school discipline. I was in common school between 1865 and 1872. In years so recent as those I say distinctly that the punishments in vogue were cruel and barbarous. But they were never so considered then. The growth of love, the larger influence of the spirit of Christ on society, has made an entire change in the atmosphere in which we live. That change has silently made obsolete and of none effect the kind of preaching that once was powerful on the minds of men. (2) Theological developments have also had their influence. Methodism has made familiar the thought that God deals not only justly with all men, but mercifully as well, that there is an impartiality in His treatment of souls, that men must be given an equal chance of salvation, that no man will be condemned for rejecting a Christ he never heard of, or for sinning against light he never had. The influence of Methodism in tempering the acidity and fierceness of the old theology has been invaluable. Then, the doctrine of the divine Fatherhood, which Christ taught, and which has been restored to the world by the Broad School of the Church of England, which was made prominent in the sermons of Maurice and Robertson and Kingsley, has had a wonderful influence over the present-day pulpit. I think that idea has been a fruitful one, and certainly if God is indeed the Father of all men, our conception of eternal punishment and of other doctrines related to it will be modified. Other theological developments have also had their influence. (3) The better understanding of Scripture also accounts in part for the change in the thought of hell. Our familiarity with the modes of speech in the East, the intense imagery, the word-painting, the use of parable, figure, simile, with which Oriental tongues abound—all this has made us skeptical of the hard and matter-of-fact methods of our Western speech when it coarsely makes literal what the sacred writers left figurative. In other words we now understand that in that fresh, imaginative, childlike age the sacred writers necessarily spoke as Easterns, that the Holy Spirit had to use the only vehicle that was open to Him, and that therefore we must seek to interpret in our Western tongue the truths that underlay the extravagant, tropical descriptions of the Oriental writers. The growth of the science of Biblical hermeneutics has had its share in modifying the old-fashioned ideas of hell."

Dr. Faulkner regards the passing of the popular doctrine of hell as "something to be devoutly thankful for." The idea that "the great majority of men are doomed to an eternity of awful torments" has, he remarks, been a fruitful source of disbelief in the whole Christian system. The doctrine has worked harm in two directions:

"First, it has made sad the hearts of those whom God has not made sad. It has turned the hopes of thousands of devout believers into ashes, and filled the souls of God's children with tormenting doubts and dark forebodings as to their own salvation and the salvation of their friends. The brilliant and pious Henry Rogers expressed the despair which this doctrine wrought in him: 'For my part I should not grieve if the whole race of mankind died in its fourth year. As far as I can see I do not know that it would be a thing much to be lamented.' Albert Barnes confesses to the same confusion of spirit: 'In the distress and anguish of my own spirit I confess that I see no light whatever. I see not one ray to disclose to me the reason why sin came into the world, why the earth is strewn with the dying and the dead, and why man must suffer to all eternity.' These two testimonials from eminent divines in England and America may be taken as representing thousands of similar questionings and thoughts of despair in those who have tried to realize the full meaning of the popular doctrine when it was a living thing. Second, the doctrine has worked havoc in turning those who otherwise might have been Christians into infidels. It was this which made an infidel of the elder Mill. 'Compared with this,' he says, 'every other objection to Christianity sinks into insignificance.' It helped make Theodore Parker a Unitarian. It gave an immense impetus to the spread of Universalism and Unitarianism, and afforded a ready fulcrum to the lever by which the

preachers of these two sects lifted the people away from Christianity. It will be found that the preaching of hell in the fashion common some years ago works in an entirely opposite way from that which the preacher wishes; that is, it turns those away from Christ whom he desires to influence by a salutary fear, and those who are already Christians or on the way to Christ it fills with anguish, doubts, and despair."

What, then, should be the attitude of the pulpit toward the doctrine of eternal punishment? Dr. Faulkner replies that in the first place "the preacher should carefully study this doctrine in the light of the Bible and critical and impartial commentaries, and in the light of the best recent literature on the question," and thus work out for himself a doctrine "which satisfies the Bible and his own reason and conscience." In the next place he should fearlessly preach the doctrine thus formulated by him, "not as a hobby but at proper intervals." Dr. Faulkner thinks that "the silence of the pulpit on this matter in recent years is as discreditable to the pulpit as it is dangerous to the hearers." In conclusion, he says:

"The minister must have a preparation of soul for the best handling of this doctrine. When the preacher's heart and life become the reflection of the holiness and purity of Christ, and not only of Christ's purity but of His pity, he will then enter into something of God's horror of sin, and declare the divine judgments against it with the authority of God, and with the yearning sorrow of Him who through His tears looked upon Jerusalem and with a broken heart pronounced its desolations. The preacher needs a special preparation of the inner life for the effective preaching of hell. How can he wield this awful doctrine as a means of leading men to Christ until he has entered into Christ's mind? What sadder sight can there be than a preacher standing up before man, and in a cold, mechanical, heartless manner, and without understanding the ethical and spiritual meanings of the doctrine, dealing with these terrible realities? 'Are you ready to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?' The minister's mind must according to his measure reflect the errorless equity of God's righteousness, and the heart of him must be transfigured into the likeness of God's mercy. Then only, it seems to me, is the ambassador of Christ fitted to interpret to men the doctrine of eternal punishment."

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

THE proclamation of Governor Dockery, of Missouri, calling on the people to offer up prayers for rain during the recent drought in the West, has provoked much discussion of prayer and its propriety in such cases. Among secular comment unfavorable to petitions of this nature, the following from the *New York Journal* (July 28) is characteristic. *The Journal*, which terms prayers for rain "an occupation for Darkest Africa, not for civilization," says (we do not altogether reproduce the impressive journalistic paragraph arrangement of *The Journal*):

"In Africa when the crops are scorched and cattle die of thirst the rain doctor is the important personage. He puts on his necklace of snakes' teeth and ties around his neck his various charms. He puts on a long cloak made of strange grasses. He colors his face, dances around, and beats the tom-tom. If he fails to get rain, as he usually does, with all his rain-dancing and rain-singing, he discovers that the tribe has been bewitched by some other tribe. He diverts men's minds from the drought by starting a war.

"Sometimes he puts off his rain-dancing until his experience of the weather tells him that rain is coming. And sometimes his indignant fellow citizens who have been feeding him, bowing down to him, all through the year, cut his head off when the rain fails to come and hire another rain doctor in his place.

"So much for the antics of the simple-minded African when he needs water. It is rather disappointing, altho, perhaps, only natural, to find the inhabitants of this country actually praying for rain—to find governors setting apart one day for citizens to fast and pray. It ought to suggest itself to any mind above that of an African savage that the laws of the universe and the laws

of nature are PERMANENT and not subject to change through the prayers of individuals.

"WE ARE GOVERNED BY LAWS.

"It is an insult to the Divine Wisdom of the universe to suppose that we should be deliberately allowed to suffer, if it were right or possible that a special display of omnipotent kindness should preserve our crops, our fortunes, and our tempers. On the day set apart for special praying for rain in one instance the temperature was the highest recorded and the signs of rain were absolutely wanting—an excellent rebuke to the idea that fasting and praying AGAINST NATURE'S LAWS could produce any result.

"Men have work to do on this earth, and they are put here to do it. When they came here first the earth was covered with forests, swamps, jungles, marshes, snakes, mammoths, saber-toothed tigers and other unpleasant things. It would have done no good to appoint an especial day of prayer for the extinction of the mammoth, another for the drying up of swamps, etc. Men had to cut down the forests, drain the swamps, destroy the dangerous beasts. They were not sent here to play the part of whining children. They were sent here to SUFFER and WORK! They are the gardeners, the engineers, the workmen, subject to the laws that govern the universe, and their business is the embellishment of this globe. Their work in that direction has only just begun. Before it shall have been finished they will have made the entire earth a perfect garden, they will have regulated the rainfall, the distribution of water. They have already modified climates and changed conditions through cultivation, altho they have as yet made no intelligent study of the question.

"There is no greater or more beneficent influence in the world than that of prayer, properly applied. It is intended to uplift and strengthen the individual, to bring fresh inspiration and fresh courage by contemplation of eternal power. It was never intended to take the place of hard work, of progress, or of pluck fighting against adversity. The business of man is, through his force and intelligence, to organize this globe, its products and its climates, and not to sit down and pray for suspension of laws that are unchangeable. To demand of God that He cause the rain to fall or the sun to moderate its heat is to assume that He is voluntarily inflicting suffering upon us—and such assumption is eminently disrespectful.

"The fact is that the laws of nature are universal and unchanging. We are put here to do a certain work, and to work in harmony with laws established."

On the other hand, some writers in the press point out that a large part of these assertions are pure assumptions or at the most mere hypotheses adopted by physical scientists as convenient working formulæ; that in the first place the word "law" is used by scientists merely to designate an observed sequence of events, and not the supposed cause of the events, and that no known sequence of events may not conceivably be changed; that the assertions that the "laws of nature are permanent" and are "universal and unchangeable" are impossible of proof and merely dogmatic utterances. This is the view taken by Dr. Fisher, of Yale, and defined more fully in his "Faith and Rationalism," "The Supernatural Origin of Christianity," and "Manual of Natural Theology." Dr. Fisher also emphasizes the view of prayer as the introduction of a *new spiritual force*, by which we, as *coworkers* with God, do not abrogate or "suspend" any so-called "law," but bring into operation *another and higher law*; just as the arm, in lifting a weight, overcomes the law of gravitation. The common Christian view of prayers for rain is thus given by *The Christian Evangelist* (Church of Disciples, July 25):

"Christians believe in a personal God, who is behind all natural laws, and who is the source of such laws. He ministers to man's material needs through these laws, which are but the outgoings of His infinite will. Science has not yet discovered all the laws and the conditions which govern the weather. Meteorological conditions change and upset the calculations of the weather bureau and the weather prophets. There are unknown forces at work here which elude the investigations of science. Who is wise enough to say that none of these forces or conditions

are of such a nature as to be modified by spiritual force? We know, as a matter of fact, that while the human body, like everything else, is under natural laws, yet it is powerfully affected by the condition of the mind, by the decisions of the human will. This will be freely admitted, but it will be said that the human mind or spirit dwells in the human body, and the relation is so close that the condition of the mind naturally affects that of the body. But who is prepared to say that God does not dwell in His world, in an even more intimate relation to all its processes than the human spirit dwells in the body?

"When we come to look the doctrine of the divine immanence square in the face—the doctrine of God's presence in all the processes of the natural world as well as in the ongoings of human history, now recognized by the best thought in both science and religion—the idea of prayer for rain loses the apparent absurdity it may take on in the eyes of a superficial thinker. This is especially true when it is remembered that this God who is present in His world, and in whom we live and move and have our being, is our Father, and that He uses natural and spiritual laws alike for the benefit of His children—His intelligent creation. Is it a thing incredible that this Infinite and Eternal Being, revealed by Christ as our Father, hearing the cries of His children for relief from drought, should by His will so influence the operation of these natural laws by the introduction of a higher law, as to accomplish the end desired in bringing the needed rain? Why may not prayer itself be that higher spiritual force which, through the will of God, may effect the needed change? There is too much in this wide realm that we do not know for any one to be dogmatic as to the uselessness of prayer."

This is substantially the view of Prentice Mulford in his work "Your Forces and How to Use Them," and of the "New Thought" school of metaphysics generally, except that prayer is not by such thinkers regarded as a petition, but as a "demand" or assertion, which will inevitably bring its own fulfilment if the mental forces are properly directed.

THE LATEST STATEMENT OF TOLSTOY'S CREED.

THE reply of Count Tolstoy to the recent excommunication of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church has particular value because it contains the latest and clearest statements published of the Russian reformer's religious faith. A translation of it made by Felix Volkhovsky, a Russian political exile of prominence, appears in *The Independent* (July 18). After denying several personal allegations made by the Synod, Count Tolstoy gives a statement of his true position toward the visible Christian church and its chief doctrines, as found in the historic creeds of undivided Christendom, such as the Apostles' and Nicene symbols. He says:

"That I have abjured the church which terms itself Orthodox is quite true; but this I did, not because I rebelled against God, but on the contrary because I wished to serve Him with all the powers of my soul. Before abjuring the church and unity with the people, which unity was inexpressibly dear to me, I devoted several years to the investigation of the teachings of the church, both theoretical and practical, as certain indications led me to doubt the righteousness of the church. So far as theory is concerned, I read all I could on the teachings of the church. I studied and critically analyzed dogmatic theology. As to the practical sphere, I followed for over a year all the ordinances of the church, observing all the fasts and all church services, and I became convinced that the teaching of the church theoretically is an insidious and injurious lie, while practically it is a collection of the grossest superstitions and sorcery, which entirely obscure all the teachings of Christianity. True, I have abjured the church. I have ceased to observe its rites, and give instructions in my will that my near ones should not allow the servants of the church to come near me when dying, and that my corpse should be as quickly as possible taken away without any conjurations or prayers over it, just as any objectionable and unnecessary thing is taken away so as not to be in the way of the living.

"It is also said that I 'disown God, the Creator and Preserver of the world, worshiped in the Holy Trinity, also the Lord Jesus

Christ, the God-Man, the Redeemer and Savior of the world, who suffered for us men and our salvation, who rose from the dead, and the immaculate conception [*i.e.*, virgin birth] of our Lord Christ in His humanity, and the virginity, before and after the birth of Christ, of our most pure Lady.' That I reject the inconceivable Trinity and the fable of the fall of the first man, a fable which has no sense in our times, the sacrilegious story of a God born of a virgin and redeeming mankind, is quite true. But the God-spirit, God love, the One-God, the source of everything, I not only do not reject, but, on the contrary, I do not acknowledge anything really existing besides God, and I see all the meaning of life in the fulfilment of the will of God as expressed in the teaching of Christianity.

"It is also said of me: 'He does not acknowledge the future life with its rewards and punishments.' If the hereafter is to be understood in the sense of the second Advent, of hell with eternal torment and devils, and a paradise with constant bliss, then it is quite true that I do not acknowledge such a future life. But eternal life with reward and punishment here and everywhere, however, I do acknowledge to such an extent that, standing as I do at my age on the verge of the grave, I must very often make efforts not to wish to die in the flesh, that is, to be born to a new life, and I do believe that every good action increases the good of my eternal life, while every evil deed diminishes it.

"It is said that I reject all the sacraments. That is quite true. I consider all sacraments mean, gross magic, inconsistent with the idea of God and Christian teaching, and being in addition an infringement of the most direct indications of the Gospel. In the baptism of children I see an obvious perversion of the meaning which baptism might have had for grown-up people who consciously became Christians. In the sacrament of marriage knowingly performed over persons who were in certain relations before, as also in divorces and in the solemnization of marriages between the divorced, I see a direct violation both of the meaning and letter of the Gospel. The periodical pardoning of sins at confession is to me a pernicious trick, which only encourages immorality and undermines the fear of sinning. Extreme unction and the chrism are to me injurious, fraudulent magic. The same applies to the worshiping of icons and relics, as also all those rites, prayers, conjurations of which the mass-book is full. In the Eucharist I see the worship of the flesh and a perversion of the Christian teaching. Ordination I believe to be, besides a preparation for further imposture, a direct violation of the words of Christ, who categorically forbade the calling of any one teacher, father, or master (Matt. xxiii. 8-10).

"It is put finally as the last and highest point of my guilt that I, while reviling the most 'sacred matters of faith, did not shrink in horror from scoffing at the most sacred of sacraments, the Eucharist.' That I did not shrink in horror from a simple and objective description of what the priest is doing while preparing for that so-called sacrament is absolutely true. But that this so-called sacrament is something sacred, and that to depict it in all simplicity as it really is performed means scoffing at sacred things, is absolutely untrue. Scoffing at sacred things consists not in calling a partition a partition instead of ikonostasis, and a bowl a bowl instead of chalice, and so on. No, the most horrible, never-ceasing scoffing at sacred things consists in this, that people using all possible means of fraud and hypnotism assure children and simple-hearted people that if bread is cut into little pieces while certain words are being pronounced, and those little pieces are put into one, then God enters into those crumbs, and that the person in whose name such a crumb may be cut, if he is alive, he will have good health, while if he be dead he will be better in the other world, and that person who eats up one of those pieces will be visited by God Himself.

"That is really horrid."

So much, says Count Tolstoy, for what he does not believe. On the other hand, he does believe in a great many things in which his contemners claim he does not. He writes:

"Here is what I do believe: I believe in God, whom I understand as Spirit, as Love, and as the source of everything. I believe that He is in me, and I in Him. I believe that the will of God has been expressed in the clearest and most intelligible way in the teaching of the man Christ, to conceive of whom as God and to pray to him I consider the greatest sacrilege. I believe that the real happiness of man consists in the fulfilment of God's

will, while the will of God consists in men loving one another, and therefore acting toward others as they wish that others should act toward them, as it is said in the Gospel that in this consists all the law of the prophets. I believe that the meaning of every man's life thus consists in increasing love within himself; that that increase of love leads the individual man to greater and greater happiness in this life, and will give after death the greater happiness the more love there is in the man. At the same time it helps on more than anything else the establishment in the world of the kingdom of God, that is, such a structure of life that discord, deceit, and violence which now reign will be replaced by free consent, truth, and fraternal love among men. I believe that there is only one means for the progress of love—prayer; not that public prayer in temples which was directly forbidden by Christ (Matt. vi. 5-13), but the prayer the example of which was given us by Christ—prayer in solitude, consisting in the renovation and strengthening in our consciousness of the meaning of our lives, as also of our dependence on God's will alone.

"Whether these my beliefs offend, grieve, or are a cause of stumbling, whether they are in the way of anything or any one, or displease any one, I can change them as little as I can my flesh. I have to live by myself and by myself I must die (and very soon), and therefore I can not believe in any other way than as I do believe while preparing to return to that God from whom I came. I do not say that my religion is the only one true for all times, but I do not see any other one more simple, clearer, more responding to the requirements of my intellect and my heart. If ever I should learn of such a one, I should immediately adopt it, because truth is the only thing God desires. But I can not return to what I have emerged from with such sufferings, as a winged bird can not return to the shell of the egg out of which it has come. 'He who begins by loving Christianity better than truth, very soon proceeds to love his own church or sect better than Christianity, and ends in loving himself better than all,' said Coleridge. I went the opposite way. I began by loving my orthodox faith better than my own peace, then I began to love Christianity more than my church, now I love truth more than anything else in the world. So far this truth coincides for me with Christianity as I understand it, and I profess that Christianity, and in the measure in which I profess it I live peacefully and rejoicing, and as peacefully and rejoicing am nearing death."

RELIGIOUS CRITICISMS OF PROFESSOR WRIGHT'S THEORY OF THE DELUGE.

WE recently gave excerpts from an article in *McClure's Magazine* by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, arguing, from investigations recently made by him in Central Asia and Southern Russia, that geological science supports the Biblical account of the Deluge. A scientific rebuttal of Professor Wright's conclusions appears in *Science* (June 21), which, one religious journal (*Unity*) says, has "made mince-meat" of his inferences. The article in *Science* closes by expressing wonder "how far respect for the Scriptures is fostered by 'remarkable discoveries' of this sort, and by the much trumpeted stage-play that preceded and accompanied them." An argument against Professor Wright, mainly from the Scriptural and historical side, is presented by *The Independent* (July 25). Summing up Dr. Wright's argument, *The Independent* says:

"He shows that man lived on the earth before the glacial catastrophes which followed the Tertiary Period, for his bones and his paleolithic implements are found in glacial deposits of loess and gravel, in Europe, Asia, and America. He shows, what was well known, that there were tremendous depressions of the earth's surface; for great beds of stratified sand and gravel, deposited by water, are found on the sides of mountains in Asia and about Ararat, several thousand feet above the present level of the ocean. This was not, he says, so many thousand years ago. Accordingly, he says: 'The tendency of recent geological discoveries and discussions has been to render the story of the flood more easily credible than it appeared to be twenty-five years ago.'"

"It is evident that while he does not definitely say that the

Genesis story of the deluge is to be accepted as historical, he would have that impression conveyed. He says the dimensions of the Ark are much the same, for length, breadth, and height, as a modern first-class steamship, and 'these proportions could not have been fixed upon by guesswork.' The Genesis story, he says, 'reads like the log-book of a sea-captain.' His purpose to suggest that the story is entirely historical is evident.

"Everything depends for argument upon the proof that the last glacial submergence was very recent, no further away than the time set for the deluge in Genesis. That there were glacial submergences every one has long known, but they have been put tens or hundreds of thousands of years ago, quite too long ago to fit the Genesis account. That Genesis account is very definite. The flood is part of a story of the beginnings of the world, whose chronology is carefully given. The names and ages of the patriarchs before and after the flood are told us, and all hangs together. The patriarchs before the flood lived some nine hundred years each, and after the flood their longevity gradually diminished from Noah's nine hundred and fifty years to Moses's one hundred and twenty. The age of each is given at the birth of his succeeding son, and these added up give mathematically the dates of each before and after the flood. There is no break in the figures from Adam to Noah and from Noah to Moses, and the dates are all given afterward to David and Solomon and then to the destruction of Jerusalem. The only question about these dates is whether we shall take the shorter Hebrew chronology, or the longer Septuagint and Samaritan, which do not quite agree between themselves, and which often add a hundred years to the age of the patriarch at the time of his son's birth. But this difference is less than a thousand years. Taking the extreme, the flood must have occurred less than 3200 before Christ. The Hebrew Bible makes it only 2350 B.C."

But, says *The Independent*, geology does not prove or even make likely the supposition that the Glacial Period came to an end some five thousand years ago. It continues:

"If now geology fails us, Professor Wright and we must turn to history, and ask whether it has any records of a flood somewhere from 4,200 to 5,100 years ago. That means Egyptian and Babylonian history; for Egypt and Babylonia are the only two countries whose civilization at a period approximately so ancient is known to us. Now it is confessed that the history of neither country has any knowledge of such a flood. It is not intercalated at any such date. The Babylonians had a consecutive chronology which went far back of the time of the Genesis flood, and their utterly mythical flood they put back as far as the geologists would have desired. Egyptologists of standing give such a succession of dynasties as quite neglects the flood; they know nothing of it. The later discoveries carry the history further back, so that at the time of the flood Egypt had been for long centuries a flourishing empire. The history of Babylonia shows the same thing. There was no flood there at the time stated, if we may accept the unanimous voice of historical students. The Hebrew date of the flood was about the time of the flourishing empire of Hammurabi at Babylon, and the history, if we may trust the scholars, goes back for more than a thousand years before that. Prof. R. W. Rogers, the conservative and trusted authority in the Methodist Drew Theological Seminary, in his 'History of Babylonia and Assyria,' just published, gives as 'reasonably well attested' the date of 3000 B.C. for the date of the second dynasty of Ur of the Chaldees; 3900 B.C. for the first dynasty of Ur; 4000 for the first ruler of Erech, and 4500 B.C. for the earliest known kings of Kengi. Shirpurla. These dates may be 500 years too early, but there was no deluge in Babylonian history and none in Babylonian myth less than 35,000 years before Christ. It does not occur to Professor Rogers to refer to the flood as historical.

"A Princeton Theological Seminary professor has lately told us that we must believe that the flood story is actual history, because our Lord, in illustrating the suddenness of His second coming, mentioned Noah, and said, 'the flood came.' If we can not take Christ's word on a matter of history, says he, in substance, can we trust Him in anything? All we care to reply is, that he had better begin somehow to adjust his faith in Christ with the facts of history. It can be done. It has been done, after some time, with the story of the creation of the world in six days."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DUTCH ELECTIONS.

THE resignation of the Dutch cabinet as a result of the Parliamentary elections, which show a loss of thirteen seats to the Liberal Party, appears to the *Independence Belge* (Brussels) to indicate that Holland is now passing through a politico-social crisis such as came so near disrupting Belgium in 1884. Says the Brussels journal:

"The moderate Liberals, in their fear of universal suffrage, which would give a prominent position to the Socialists in the Dutch party régime, have preferred to hand over victory to all the forces of reaction, Catholic and Protestant, and they have deliberately sacrificed all the great work of the Liberal cabinet. In place of eminently democratic governmental tendencies which have permitted the establishment of compulsory education, and reform in the army, we see strictly sectarian ideas triumphant, ideas which would return the country to traditional ways long since abolished, . . . and create a chronic sore spot in this great little nation, one of the most energetic, intelligent, and progressive of Europe."

The result of the Dutch elections has an international significance, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The rest of the world will sooner or later be called upon to face the problem of suffrage and the relation of church to state, if it has not already solved this problem. This journal points out a difference between the crises in Belgium and Holland. In the former country the population is by birth almost exclusively Catholic, while in Holland the people are even more Protestant, yet in the end, the *Débats* predicts, Liberalism will triumph in Holland as it has already done in Belgium. The *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), organ of the Vatican, rejoices in the Catholic victory and the Socialist setback.

For some time past English papers have been declaring that Germany has serious designs on Holland's independence, and that the marriage of the Dutch Queen to a German prince is the first step in the absorption process. The Queen's marriage, declares *The Saturday Review* (London), is a step toward the manifest destiny of Holland—its union with the German empire.

"This event, coming as it does at a time when the people of Holland have done everything to alienate the sympathies of their ancient ally and protector [England], points unmistakably in the direction of the absorption of Holland in the German empire. Nor is there anything in the past history of Holland, or the present trend of international politics, to make such a dénouement seem strange or abnormal. Before the people of the United Provinces emerged victorious from their heroic struggle with Philip of Spain, the Hollanders had been subject for many centuries to the alternate dominion of Frankish or German emperors. It was not until the seventeenth century that Holland justified her existence as a separate nation by that remarkable display of commercial energy which gave her for a brief period the supremacy of the sea."

This London journal declares that, if Germany should propose to incorporate Holland into her empire, "England would stand aside," and closes with the following bitter fling:

"Nor is there anything in the present character of the Hollanders to make this destiny of reincorporation into the German empire appear unsuitable. The Hollander of to-day is a degenerate who resembles his ancestors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in little else than the ingrained passion for commercial gain. His national and personal outlook upon life is narrow and devoid of dignity; and on such a people political association with their German kinsmen, if it did not provide them with nobler ideals, could at least exercise no deteriorating influence."

The Chronicle (London) also believes that absorption will come. It says:

"Holland, within the German empire, would give the latter that outlet to the sea in a northwesterly direction which is particu-

larly desirable to a country with a rapidly growing trade. A union, political or commercial, is at present a dream of the future, but it is a dream which every far-sighted German statesman must occasionally allow himself to dwell upon as a possible solution of the internal difficulties which must sooner or later be grappled with."

The *Temps* (Paris) pooh-poohs the idea of Germany absorbing Holland, and declares such reports are merely evidences of English resentment over Dutch sympathy with the Boers. At the same time, it remarks, the silence of the German papers on the subject—no denials or comments appearing in the journals of the Fatherland—is significant.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAS EUROPE ABANDONED ITS PLAN OF COMBINING AGAINST US?

THE much-discussed commercial combination by Europe against the United States seems to have proved an impossibility, at least in the form originally proposed by the Austrian and Italian statesmen who first pointed out danger to Europe from American competition. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, recently published an article again warning industrial Europe of "the American peril." It said: "European nations must combine against the threatening American competition. They must sink their differences and show a common front against American industrial aggression. The United States are now forging an iron ring of defense to ward off the blows of their enemies." The *Fremdenblatt* does not believe that a customs union of Central Europe against the United States is possible, but it now advocates the adoption of a plan laid before the minister of commerce by the principal association of Austrian manufacturers. This is to the effect that future commercial treaties concluded by the Dual Monarchy, and particularly that with the United States, should no longer contain a general and unconditional "most-favored nation" clause. Salvation in the customs question with regard to America, it says, is only to be found along the lines of "most-favored nation" clauses in our [Austrian] commercial treaties. When the various commercial agreements are renewed in 1903, the motive force, concludes the *Fremdenblatt*, will be the American peril. Another Vienna journal, the *Sonn- und Montags-Zeitung*, devotes several leading articles to American-European relations. The writer believes that the moral to be drawn from the Transvaal war and the European expedition against China is that the day of military triumphs is over and that the world has entered upon a period of victories in the economic field. Europe, however, is but poorly equipped for the new struggle, and she finds herself in the presence of an opponent, America, which has long been preparing for the fight and in looking forward eagerly to the moment for proving her commercial superiority. While Germany was arming for the expedition to China in order to firmly establish her military prestige, "America was lying in wait for the opportunity of bartering the unity of the Powers against commercial advantages." Austria, continues the writer, not being engaged in foreign complications, was the first European nation to fully appreciate the gravity of the American peril. But the Pan-American danger threatens all Europe; England, Germany, France, Russia, and Italy. This is a political as well as a commercial danger, concludes the writer, which, however, will disappear when America finds herself in the presence of a real united Pan-Europe. The merchants of Vienna, in submitting the plan above referred to, also lodged a protest against the establishment of American shoe houses in the Austrian capital. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) prints a long detailed study of American transportation facilities which, it declares, have given it the victory over Europe.

The subject receives a good deal of attention also in the press

of other countries. Signor Luzzati, former minister of the Italian treasury, declares (in the *Popolo Romano*, Rome) that Europe must combine if she wishes to live. But the powers must sink all their differences, as all Europe must be of one mind in order to have any chance of success. The *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Nation*, of Berlin, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* also contain articles on the American "danger," calling upon Germany to remember her own interests when the commercial treaties come up for renewal in 1903. The *Independence Belge* (Brussels) believes that in America there is a well-defined purpose to "conquer old Europe." It says:

"The contest will not be exactly one-sided, and Europe must not count too confidently upon victory. It must not be forgotten that America has immense and, it would almost seem, inexhaustible resources, and also the great advantage of being exploited by a young new people, the edge of whose audacity has not been blunted by any traditions, political or other."

The Spectator (London) warns the Continent that without the aid of Great Britain, a boycott of America would fall of its own weight. England will never join the coalition, says this London journal. Besides, trade is not one-sided, and the stoppage of all American purchases would be more felt on the Continent than the stoppage of American sales to Europe would be felt in America. *The Standard* (London) declares that America has not gone money-mad. It says:

"The most hopeful feature in the present condition of the United States is the fact that the feverish race after wealth and prosperity has not obliterated higher aims, or caused all the leading men of the nation to forget that material success is a means rather than an end in itself."

We should take our medicine like men, says *The Outlook* (London). It will do us no good to protest, and, really, we are not in such a very bad way:

"We are not so foolish as to expect a perpetual monopoly of commercial greatness. But the stiff back is ours as a people, and, learning the lessons which this inevitable American competition teaches, the stiff back must and will enable us to hold our own without the adoption of methods which may suit the American politician and plutocrat, but are entirely foreign to our needs and traditions. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Pierpont Morgan and their fellow countrymen need not be alarmed on our account; we do not fear commercial asphyxiation at their hands, or at the hands of any other competitor."

R. W. Lawson, writing in *The National Review* (London, June), describes the recent Wall-Street excitement as "the outcome of 'Morganeering.'" This "Morganeering" he calls a "newly invented finance, on the same plan as that concocted by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, but on a more gigantic scale. 'It would never do, however,' he says, 'to

hurt American feelings by hinting at the possibility that posterity may yet regard Mr. Pierpont Morgan as Mr. Hooley writ large—very large, of course, but still Hooley-like.'" *The Statist* (London) calls attention to our enormous profits and, in commenting on our financial position, says: "It appears certain that we shall have to supply considerable gold to the United States, and that the value of money in London will advance." Mr. Kenric B. Murray, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, writing in *The New Liberal Review* (London, July) on "The American Invasion," gives it as his opinion that the increasing investment of American capital in England will be productive of good rather than harm, and that such investment should be encouraged rather than otherwise. It will wake up John Bull, he believes, to the necessity for more earnestness and a better system of technical education. Mr. Murray says in conclusion:

"American production has been stimulated and brought to its present pitch of perfection by the mental process of surmounting the problem of dear labor. . . . American progress may be attributed wholly to organization, system, and hard work. We are familiar with, and at least equally gifted in, those qualities. I have every conviction that we will not permit ourselves to be worsted in their proper employment. But I am also satisfied that the struggle will be a severe one, and before victory and assimilation become wholly ours that, as in other warfare, we shall have to pay the price of leaving numerous and unexpected hostages to fortune."

Mr. Edgar Wallace, Johannesburg correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London), says that Americans are doing the bulk of the business in South Africa. Commercial America, he declares, is making "a big bid for the Rand, and commercial America is being aided and abetted in its plans by a pathetic, worn-out, vitiated commercial England." William T. Stead, editor of *Review of Reviews* (London), has begun a series of illustrated supplements to *The Review* entitled "Wake Up! John Bull." The awakening, Mr. Stead believes, can be accomplished by the British public learning just how they stand. Accordingly, he announces that, each month, he will publish "a vivid picture of the way in which some of our [England's] most successful competitors have triumphed over all difficulties, and have succeeded in practically commanding the English market."

"We must realize that we have lost—and lost forever—the old monopoly of the markets of the world. The nineteenth century, the century of steam, was one in which we held unchallenged



THE CUP LIFTER.

JOHN BULL: "It's all in the family, Sammy, but we like to keep one cup at 'ome."
—*Toronto Telegram*.



NEXT.

PIERPONT MORGAN (to the rulers of the earth):
"Tho' Kingdoms and Empires be dust,
Let's work 'em all into a Trust."
—*Montreal Star*.

the industrial primacy of the world. In the new century, that of electricity, the first place is no longer ours. The scepter of the electrical era seems to have definitely passed to the United States. . . . Nothing will be further from my desire than to suggest that I regard the advent of American competition as a misfortune or a disaster. Industrial competition is not a thing to be deprecated. It is rather to be welcomed on behalf of the general consumer. If the Americans or the Germans have succeeded in invading our markets, it is not as military conquerors who enter territory with sword and flame to devastate and destroy; they come with gifts in their hands which enrich those who receive as well as those who give. This is true of all our competitors, but it is peculiarly so of our rivals across the Atlantic. I venture to say that it will be found, when this series is completed, that the Americans have succeeded in establishing a great business connection in this country, not by ruining their rivals, but by introducing new commodities or new inventions which have made their way by the sheer might of their own excellence. They have either produced new articles which our own native genius had failed to manufacture, or they have introduced such improvements that it has been impossible for us to refrain from adopting them. Besides, even if this were not the case, it would be impossible for us to regard American competition as the competition of a foreigner or of a foe. We are citizens of the English-speaking world, members of the English-speaking race, and to us competition between the citizens of the republic and the citizens of the empire is as the competition between the manufacturers of Lancashire and of Lanarkshire. Whichever competitor commands the market, the business is still in the same family."

His plan is to treat each month "one selected representative of each department of industry." The first treated, in the review for July, is the Remington typewriter.

The facts and science are all against Europe in her fight, declares *The Herald* (Kobe, Japan), a journal published under British auspices. It continues:

"The United States, in reality, is a second Europe, freed, however, from all shackles of racial antipathies, jarring ambitions, irreconcilable enmities of peoples and sovereigns, which, since its history began, have retarded the progress of Europe along all the several ways of an advancing civilization. If we might reconstruct Europe as it would have been had all wars of all kinds ceased within its borders from the era of the final collapse of the Roman empire—if we could imagine what Europe might have been with its people united in the following out of their own best destiny, with one cohesive national sentiment, one universal sense of nationality—if this might be possible we should have some inkling of the possible future of the United States. In territorial area the United States is now almost exactly of like extent with Europe, but instead of a continent of a score of sovereignties each struggling for its own aggrandizement at the expense of the other, it is one—a Europe of one mind against a Europe of twenty minds which might be in deadly conflict to-morrow, so irreconcilable and incompatible is the heritage that a history of twenty centuries has left them."

Events (Ottawa, Canada) thinks that, in this threatened commercial war between the United States and Europe, there is a golden opportunity for Canada to expand, and to a great extent supply the place which the United States has so long held. It says:

"With the development of our agricultural and mining resources, there is no reason why we should not replace them, and during the twentieth century beat the marvelous record they made during the nineteenth. To be sure we will not have the advantages they have enjoyed in exploiting the foreign market, for we will have to be less selfish in our methods. It would not be the part of wisdom to adopt the tactics which made them successful, for all Europe is now aroused against them, and has discovered how selfish they are. But by dealing on a fair basis, meeting every one who wishes to do business with us half-way, and making an honest endeavor to retain the good-will of our customers, we can build up a more permanent success."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOUTH AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

WHEN the Pan-American Congress meets in the City of Mexico, in October, it will be confronted with the arbitration question, and this question, in the opinion of statesmen versed in South American affairs, will involve a number of important national interests in the Southern continent. Chile and Argentine have a long-standing boundary dispute, which has recently assumed a serious aspect. The *Lei*, of Santiago, one of the best-known Chilean journals, advocates the formation of a permanent arbitration tribunal, to be initiated by the United States and Mexico, for the settlement of all disputes between the two republics. The government of Chile, it says, has the most profound sympathy with the idea of arbitration. It continues:

"It will be an object of special satisfaction to the government of Chile to participate in the acceptance of a general arbitration policy applicable to questions which may arise in the future without any exceptions, save those which may affect the sovereignty and dignity of the nation. The archives of Chilean history show that an armed conflict has never occurred in this republic, until all resources of conciliation had been previously exhausted. Adhesion to this general principle has been repeated on several occasions, notably in the numerous demands arising from the war of the Pacific; also in Chile's internal war of 1891, but, above all, in the exertion of the strongest endeavors to bring about the settlement of the boundaries of the Argentine Republic by means of arbitration."

The South American press and also that of France is somewhat exercised over the alleged invasion by Argentine troops of Chilean territory at Ultima Esperanza, and the assumed fortification by Chile of the Straits of Magellan (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 29). The *Temps* (Paris) recalls the fact that by the Treaty of Limits, signed by Argentine and Chile in 1881, the two Powers agreed to maintain the absolute neutrality of the straits. The present works being erected are declared by Chilean official journals to be "solely in the interests of navigation, as they consist merely of a series of illuminated buoys." These journals charge the press of Argentine with "fabricating all sorts of false stories with a jingo purpose in view." The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), however, adheres to its original statement that Chile is violating the Treaty of Limits. It says:

"We are not a group of excited politicians, nor a party of alarmist journalists, such as, in Chile, permanently agitate for 'international guarantees,' especially those which have relation to the Argentine Republic. The whole of Chile is imbued with this idea, which responds to an external policy initiated sixty years ago. That grasping country finds herself suffocated between the narrow limits of her territorial dominions, and has resolved to enlarge her borders by preying on her neighbors. There has never been a president, a minister, a congress, a party, or a journal in the long lapse of time that has not followed this program. They follow it to-day, and they will follow it to-morrow."

M. André Fleury, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), declares that peace and good will between Chile and Argentine are absolutely essential to the welfare of the entire South American continent. He believes that the coming Pan-American Congress will settle all differences between the two countries and also the chronic dispute between Chile and Peru and Bolivia. The *Lei* (Santiago) strongly advocates treaties of commerce between Chile and all other South American countries on the same basis as the trade agreements now existing between Brazil and Ecuador. It says on this point:

"An absolute necessity exists for a treaty of commerce upon one general basis which should be extended to the republics of Central and South America. A chain of commercial treaties between all the Central and South American states bathed by Pacific waters would result in the growth of the international commerce of Chile and strengthen the ties of friendship with that country

by a community of interests which time can not destroy, but will rather consolidate and multiply."

The writer, signing himself Iob, who conducts the "Rivista Hispano-Americana" (Review of Spanish-American Affairs) in *España Moderna* (Madrid), warns the countries of South America against permitting the United States to participate in the coming Pan-American Congress on any terms except those of an equal. In the bouquet of roses which the North American Union brings you, he says, look out for the concealed thorn. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), published under British auspices, predicts trouble between Germany and the United States over German interests in South America as soon as the Kaiser's naval program is complete. In the not far distant future, it says, the German Emperor will transfer to Brazil the burning question which in another form has been raging round South Africa:

"There is, however, one thing which may prevent German interference, and that is an improvement in the internal affairs of Brazil. It can not be said of the German colonist that he is unpatriotic, but it can be laid to his charge that he does not too greatly pine for the paternalism of his home government's methods when once he has been emancipated from them. Now it is evident that even the Kaiser can not interfere unless his over-sea subjects have a grievance. It will rest with them and the Brazilians whether they have or not."

The South American Journal (London) congratulates the Brazilian President and Finance Minister on the resumption of specie payments by the republic. Beginning July 1, the Brazilian Government resumes cash payment of the interest on her foreign debts after three years' lapse. Says this journal:

"We have to congratulate the Brazilian nation and the Brazilian Government on having restored the credit of their country, and added a further credential to public respect both at home and abroad. Not only is there a resumption of cash payments at the agreed date, but facts and figures show that there is no question as to its continuity. The Brazilian republic has fully provided against any future break."

In a rather sensational editorial, *The Advertiser* (London, Canada) declares that the annexation of Central and all of South America by the United States is a probability of the near future. It thinks that force of circumstances will compel the United States to do this. It says:

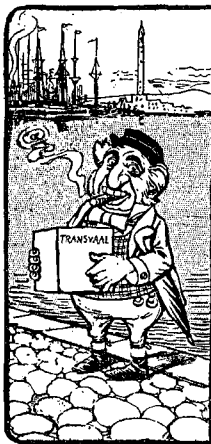
"No doubt the effect on Central and South America would be beneficial. It would be like the difference between day and night; but what the effect might ultimately be on the future of the United States is another question. We agree with the Boston *Herald* that the United States is likely to be driven, by force of circumstances, into taking Central and South America into some sort of control. Control is a good word: 'Convey, the wise it call.' To keep others—the Germans, for example, from stepping in, the United States will be compelled to step in itself."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Antisemitism Defeated in Vienna.—The defeat of the Antisemite candidate for the city of Vienna in the elections for the Provincial Diet, by Dr. Adler, who is a Socialist and a Jew, has been the occasion for a good deal of discussion of the Antisemitism question by the

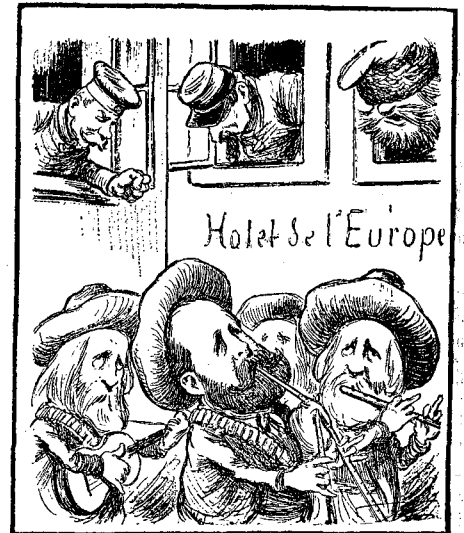
European press. Vienna has long been regarded as the stronghold of Antisemitism, and the leader of the party, Dr. Lueger, is now mayor of the city. The Ultramontane element is generally identified with the Antisemitic propaganda in Austria, and the triumph of a Jewish Socialist, with all the electoral machinery and political influence of the province (Lower Austria) in the hands of his enemies, is regarded as of unusual significance. The Viennese journals devote most of their comment to the defeat of Dr. Lueger, who has been an unusually successful political leader for many years. The *Neue Freie Presse* regrets the result and anticipates social disturbances. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) calls it a loss for patriotism, but admits that it will help to consolidate the Liberal party throughout the empire. The *Temps* (Paris) pays a tribute to Dr. Adler, whom it calls a man of dignity and wisdom. His election, it says, will discourage the obstructionists. It is certainly a decided setback for all European Antisemitism, concludes the *Temps*, and, as Antisemitism is one of those movements which can not stand still, since it has ceased to progress, it is now going back. Progressive, liberal minds will welcome its final dissolution. *The Times* (London) points out that Dr. Adler was elected by a combination of the German and Czech working classes, and declares that this is another triumph for the "reconciliation policy" of the Austrian premier, Dr. von Körber. The result is doubly welcome, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), in that "it testifies not only to the growing unpopularity of Jew-baiting as a party program, but also to the beginning of reconciliation between the warring races whose disputes seemed at one time to threaten the stability of the Austrian states."

The *Revue Universelle* (Paris) declares that organized Antisemitism has made possible organized Semitism, particularly in German-speaking countries. "In emphasizing," says this journal, "the difference of race, the Antisemites have transformed differences of opinion into a distinct, instinctive party of opposition."

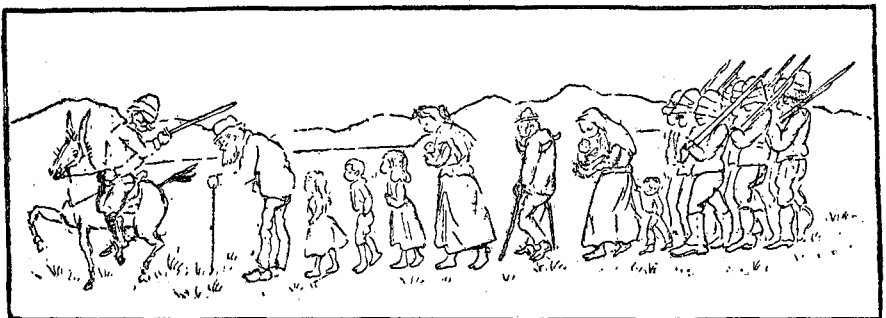
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JOHN BULL'S SURPRISE.
The supposed chest of treasure.
—*Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*



GERMANY, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.
"Don't make so much noise. Our neighbor, Madam England, is very nervous and doesn't like your music."
—*Floh, Vienna.*



ENGLISH OFFICIAL TELEGRAM: "We have taken a great number of prisoners."
—*Amsterdamer, Amsterdam.*

THE TRANSVAAL WAR IN CARTOON.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

- "Wayfaring."—George Herbert Clarke. (Windsor & Kenfield Publishing Company, \$1.00.)
 "Four-Leaved Clover."—Maxwell Gray. (D. Appleton & Co., \$0.50.)
 "Freedom's Next War for Humanity."—Charles E. Locke, D.D. (Jennings & Pye, \$1.25.)
 "Love in a Mist."—Post Wheeler. (The Camelot Company.)
 "The Princess of the Hills."—Mrs. Burton Harrison. (Lothrop Publishing Company, \$1.50.)
 "Out of the Pigeon-Holes."—E. S. Goodhue, M.D. (G. F. Butler Publishing Company.)
 "Wit and Humor of the Bible."—M. D. Shutter, D.D. (Arena Publishing Company, \$0.50.)
 "Psychic Power in Preaching."—J. Spencer Kennard, D.D. (George W. Jacobs & Co., \$1.20 net.)
 "An Idyl of the South."—Albery A. Whitman. (Metaphysical Publishing Company, \$1.00.)
 "The Play-Actress."—S. R. Crockett; "The Upper Berth."—F. Marion Crawford, 1 vol. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$0.50.)
 "The Ten Commandments."—G. Campbell Morgan. (Fleming H. Revell Company, \$0.50 net.)
 "The Road to Ridgeby's."—Frank B. Harris. (Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.)
 "Commentary on the Old Testament" (vol. viii.).—Camden M. Cobern, D.D. (Eaton & Mains, \$2.00.)
 "Christus Auctor."—Warren A. Candler, D.D. (The Baker & Taylor Company, \$1.25.)
 "Origin."—J. A. Knowlton. (The Eastern Publishing Company, \$1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Quatrains.

By ERNEST NEAL LYON.

The Motto of the Benedictine Monks was Patience, Humility, Work, Worship.

PATIENCE.

A grim task-mistress does she seem?
 Yet follow in her thorny way,
 And she reveals the goddess-gleam
 Of Beauty under common clay.

HUMILITY.

'Tis dust—the reaper's harvestry;
 But unto timid Ruth is given
 The double crown of Earth and Heaven,
 Of Love and Immortality!

WORK.

The Star of Hope for the morning—
 At evening Memory's ray,
 But the Sun is the Light of Labor
 And work must be done to-day!

WORSHIP.

Seek not a God who dwells afar
 Beyond the Final Sun.
 Behold He liveth where you are
 Within the task well done!

—In *Harper's Weekly*.

Outward!

By GEORGE CABOT LODGE.

Outward broad airs, the sea's unshadowed sweep
 And larger voice on shores of lovelier lands,
 Starred heavens of vaster light and night with sleep
 Tender as women's hands.

Outward the grave processional of hours,
 Each a discovered joy, a solved surmise;
 Days dark in bud, that, ripening, fall like flowers
 Gardened in Paradise.

Outward! O throes resolved in mightier song!
 Splendor of nameless deeds, essential words,
 Merged in the large acceptance, in the long
 Pulse of the cosmic chords.

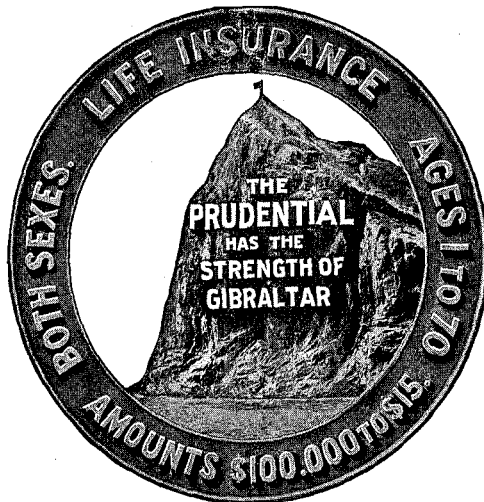
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Outward, where every word and deed is fit;
Outward, beyond the lies of name and shame,
Of sin and ignorance the cause of it,
Life's prison of fancied flame.

Outward! O heart, the secret solved at last!
Love that enfolds, unites, and understands;
Love like the sea, with equal waters cast
On this and alien lands!

Outward! O free at last! O steadfast soul
Calm in the poise of natural things! O wise,
How wise is love!—only, beyond control,
To pass with open eyes!

—In August Scribner's.

The Hermit Thrush.

By EMILY TOLMAN.

In the deep, solemn wood, at dawn, I hear
A voice, serene and pure, now far, now near,
Singing sweetly, singing slowly,
Holy! oh—holy, holy!
Again at evening dusk, now near, now far,—
Oh, tell me, art thou voice of bird or star?
Sounding sweetly, sounding slowly,
Holy! oh—holy, holy!

—Independent.

Riches.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Would I might borrow from the mines of morn
A little of their brimming store of gold!
Would I might filch from out the sunset's hold
Some of the rubies that its breast adorn!
Would I might heap lip-high a plenteous horn
With emeralds of the springtime's magic mold,
And gather diamonds flawless as unfold
Along the meadows when the day was born!—

Then through some alchemy of cold or fire
Transmute these riches into dazzling stone!
My sweet, this wish I wish for you alone,
That whatsoever is your heart's desire
From world's end unto world's end, zone by
zone,
May lie before your feet, your very own!

—In August Cosmopolitan.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Quite a Number.—"Willie, whom did George Washington marry?" "The widow Custis, ma'am." "Had he any children?" "Yes'm—the sons and daughters of the Revolution."—*Life*.

If it Only Would.—SHE: "I love this excessively hot weather! Don't you, Mr. Boreham?"
HE: "No! I can't stand it. I shall go away if it continues!"

SHE: "I do hope it will!"—*London Punch*.

A Quick Lunch.—CUSTOMER (to waiter): "Here, John, take my order—oxtail soup, roast lamb, fried sole, green peas, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, mince pie, cheese, and coffee, and be spry about it; my train leaves in exactly six minutes."—*Tit-Bits*.

Cheaper.—A farmer and his wife went into a dentist's. "How much do you charge for fillin' teeth?" asked the farmer. "From ten shillings to one pound." "And for pullin'?" "Two shillings and sixpence." "Mariar," he said, turning to his wife, "you'd better get it pulled."—*Tit-Bits*.

Lack of Confidence.—ASSISTANT: "Is the meaning of this poem absolutely incomprehensible to you?"

MAGAZINE EDITOR: "Absolutely!" You're going to accept it, aren't you?"

ASSISTANT: "Oh, yes. But I wasn't willing to trust my own judgment."—*Life*.

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It Was All Right.—FARMER JONES (1 A.M.): "Clear out, ye varmint, or I'll shoot ye!"
JOSH MEDDERS (desperately): "Shoot then! I come here to elope with your darter Sal—and, by gum, I'm agoing to!"
FARMER JONES: "Oh! excuse me! I thought ye had come to serenade her."—*Puck.*

Where There's a Will.—AUNT: "Why, Teddy, you have forgotten to bring your spade!"
TEDDY (reprovingly): "Oh, Aunt, it's Sunday! Nurse puts it away."
AUNT: "Poor little man, how will you manage to amuse yourself?"
TEDDY: "Dig with my hands!"—*London Punch.*

Strangers.—BANK CLERK (scrutinizing check): "Madam, we can't pay this unless you bring some one to identify you."
OLD LADY (tartly): "I should like to know why."
BANK CLERK: "Because we don't know you."
OLD LADY: "Now, don't be silly; I don't know you, either."—*T'it-Bits.*

Literary Aspirations.—The editor of a periodical is constantly besieged by would-be writers, who, inspired by what they consider true genius, send notes to the publishers announcing the birth of their offsprings, and asking many curious questions, and making many astounding suggestions. Here are three which were printed in *The Bookman* recently:

Madam:
As I have just written a story titled "A journey of Love," it has between 1,800 and 10,000 words in it, and would like to send it to you to judge, and if you think it worthy of publication, and would want it, but if not return it at my expense. Also please tell me how to send it to you, and the meaning of MSS.

Dear, Sir.
I have three short storys I. would like very much to sell the three weighed together weigh one pound and a half will you kindly let me know if you would like to examine the Mss. if so I. shall send it to you hoping to hear from you at an early date I. remain

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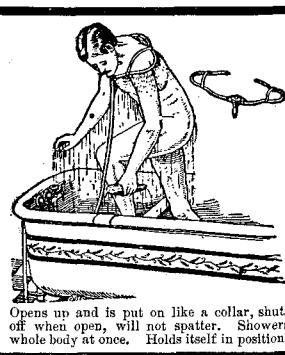
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you kept my MSS so long and now return it? . . . Please don't take me for a freak, but a honest man who tries to fight the battles of life senseable. . . . This I only mention as a part history of my life. If you accept, pay me a snug sum now and remainder years royalty. Then go to work and announce in the Patent Sheet and Associated Press Papers that you paid me \$100,000.00 for the MSS. This they will take up as a news item. I will keep all this strictly secret and so can you. Have a short history of my life with a large Picture of— Under my picture have the words, "The handsome Young Hoosier Author who made himself famous and received \$100,000.00 for, "A Few Strokes of his Pen."
Hoping at least to hear from you again, I remain for business,
Sincerely,

The Toast of "The Queen."—At a dinner once given in Scotland, a toast was proposed by a Scotchman, who, in a few words, gave his opinion of Queen Victoria as a woman. As published in the *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, it was as follows:

"Now, gentlemen," said the chairman, "will ye a' fill your glasses, for I'm about to bring forrit the Queen. Our Queen, gentlemen, is really a wonderfu' woman if I may say it; she's ane o' the guid auld sort. Nae whigmaluries o' faldicals about her, but a dounce decent lady."

"She's respectable beyond a' doot. She has brocht up a grand family o' weel-faured lads and lasses,—her aulddest son being a credit to ony mither,—and they're a' weel married. Ane daughter is nae the less than married to the Duke o' Argyll's son and heir."

"Gentlemen, ye'll maybe no' believe it, but I ance saw the Queen. I did. It was when I took my auld broon coo to Perth Show. I remember her weel—such color, such hair—" (Interruption and cries of "Is it the coo or the Queen ye're proposin'?")

"The Queen, gentlemen. I beg your pardon, but I was talking about the coo. However, as to the Queen, somebody pointed her oot to me at Perth station, and there she was, smart and tidy-like, and says I to myself, 'Gin my auld woman at hame slips awa' ye needna remain a widow anither hour langer.' Noo, gentlemen, 'The Queen!'"

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 29.—The "Committee of Encashment," Mr. Rockhill cables, is to receive the money paid by China, as indemnity.

July 30.—The Chinese Emperor issues an edict revising the status of the Foreign Office, and giving to it precedence over the other boards.

August 1.—Violent anti-foreign placards are found in the vicinity of Christian chapels at Canton, posted by Boxers.

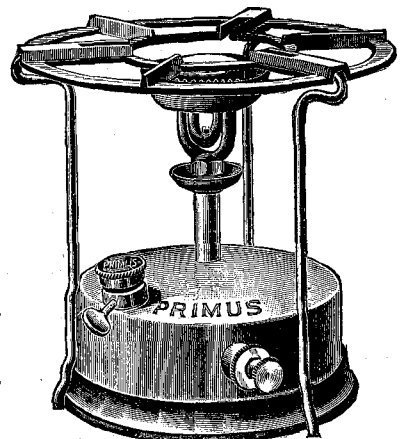
August 2.—The formal evacuation of Peking, it is announced, will occur on August 15.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 29.—Dr. Jameson states that the speediest way to secure peace in South Africa is to

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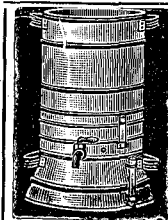
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allow the mining population to return to Johannesburg and resume work.

It is stated in the English Parliament that the Boers made prisoners since the war began number 33,000.

Lord Kitchener reports that forces of Boers are scattered through the upper part of Cape Colony.

July 30.—A fight between Lord Kitchener and Commandant Viljoen results in a British victory.

August 1.—Lord Kitchener reports from Pretoria that the Boers are shooting native scouts employed in the British army whenever captured.

August 2.—Lord Kitchener is instructed to inflict the death penalty upon all Boers found guilty of shooting British native scouts.

August 3.—Mr. Kruger states that all that the Boers would offer for peace is money; they had proposed peace once and would not do so again.

August 4.—Two Boers come into the British lines at Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, under a flag of truce, bearing a letter from ex-President Steyn.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 29.—Memorial services for King Humbert are held throughout Italy on the first anniversary of his assassination.

July 30.—Stormy scenes occur in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies; proceedings against two Socialists are begun by the public prosecutor.

Premier Sagasta of Spain scouts the idea of any political outcome resulting from the visit of the German squadron at Cadiz to Spain.

July 31.—A great battle is fought near the Colombian border.

A grant of £100,000 to Lord Roberts for services in South Africa is voted after an acrimonious debate in the House of Commons.

Trouble is starting over outrage on Christians in Albania.

The Revolutionary leader, Dr. Garviras, invades Venezuela at the head of Colombian invaders and establishes headquarters in San Cristobal.

August 1.—The Venezuelan Minister of War, Señor Pulido, resigns after antagonizing President Castro in regard to the status of the invaders from Colombia.

The New York Chamber of Commerce delegates, who visited London recently, contribute \$25,000 to the Victorian Memorial Fund.

August 2.—The German squadron from China, escorting Count von Waldersee, arrives at Cadiz.

August 3.—The condition of the Empress Frederick is said to be precarious.

Liberians in London seek from Great Britain permission to navigate the Manna River in West Africa.

August 4.—The Venezuelan Government reports the defeat of General Garviros's invaders by the government troops.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany and children are summoned to Cronberg, where the Empress Frederick lies at the point of death.

The British torpedo-boat *Viper* is wrecked off the island of Alderney.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 29.—A special report from Ambassador White shows that in exports to Germany the United States heads the list of nations.

The big land lottery in Oklahoma begins.

The Secretary of the Navy forbids any discussion or public statements of the Schley controversy by persons in the naval service.

July 30.—The meeting of officials of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers is without result.

In San Francisco, men employed on the wharves and in the draying business go on a strike.

The stock of gold in the United States Treasury at present is the largest in the history of the Government, and is accumulating at the rate of \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 a month.

July 31.—The San Francisco strike spreads and is demoralizing business interests.

August 1.—Admiral Kimberly is relieved from service in the Schley court of inquiry, on the ground of poor health.

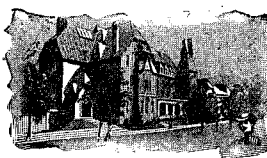
August 1.—Maryland Democrats adopt a platform declaring for the elimination of the negro from politics.

August 3.—Efforts to settle the steel strike fail.

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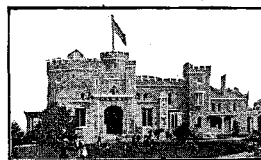
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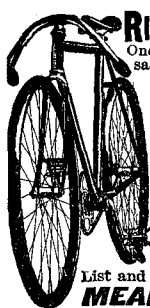
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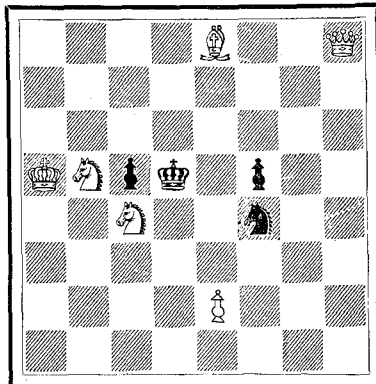
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Problem 579.

By A. VAN ELDE.

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Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

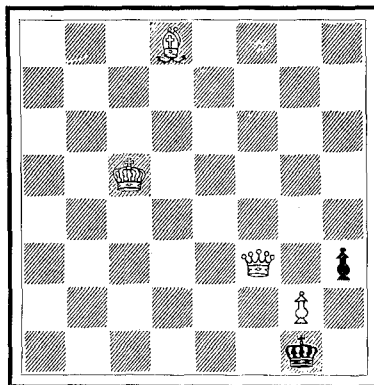
4 B 2 Q; 8; 8; K S p k 1 p 2; 2 S 2 s 2; 8; 4 P 3; 8.
White mates in two moves.

Problem 580.

From the advance sheets of "Chess Miniatures"

By DR. BLUMENTHAL.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

3 B 4; 8; 8; 2 K 5; 8; 5 Q 1 p; 6 P 1; 6 K 1.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 573.

Key-move, Q—Q 8.

"Pierce Problem."

Key-move, Q—Q 7.

No. 574.

1. K—B 3

2. K—Q 4

1. K—B 4 ch

2. K x P

3. K—Q 5 or B 5

4. K—Q 3

5. Q—Q Kt sq ch

6. K—Q 7

7. Q—K sq

8. Any

9. Q—Q sq ch

10. K—B 4 (must)

Q—B 6, mate

Q—K 4, mate

K—B 5, mate

B—B 4, mate

Q—K 4, mate

Q—Q 6, mate

Problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C.

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Comments (573): "Made of the best Wood"—I. W. B.; "Pretty; but a clear case of plagiarism"—G. D.; "Exquisite"—J. G. L.; "Very interesting. Like most 2-ers it consists in White waiting for Black to undo himself"—S. M. M.; "Develops some fine mates not discoverable in the Pierce problem"—W. R. C.; "An improvement on the Pierce problem"—W. C. W. R.; "Exceptionally fine"—A. De R. M.; "The prettiest I even saw"—H. M. C.; "A sure-enough beauty"—W. H. S.

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Several solvers were caught by Q-K 7, the answer to which is Kt-B 5. The necessity of Q-Q 8 is here discoverable, for when Kt-B 5, then R x Kt mate, as the P can not take R.

In addition to those reported, S. M. M. and G. M. got 571.

A STUDY IN OPPOSITION (GRIER).

Key-move, K-B sq. This is the only move by which the white K obtains the "opposition," that is, he plays on the same file as the black K, with an odd number of squares between the Kings.

K-B sq K-Kt 2
1. 2.

This is the *crux* of the whole manœuvre. White gives up the "opposition" temporarily, because Black's key-square K 3 is guarded by the white P. After this, White's play is to advance up the Kt's file, facing the black K in opposition whenever he ventures on the B's file. Remember, that in order to get the "opposition" you must play the K on the same file as the adverse K, and have an odd number of squares between the Kings.

Solved by M. W. H., and the Rev. G. D.

A Morphy Mate.

BLACK (Delannoy): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q B sq; B on K B 4; Kt on Q R 4; Rs on K B 2, Q R sq; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 2, Q 3, Q B 5, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

WHITE (Morphy): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q 4; Bs on K Kt 3, Q B 2; Rs on K 7, K B 2; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q 5, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

Morphy finished the game in this way:

K R-K sq R x R R-K 7 ch Q x P ch
1. 2. 3. 4.
B x B K x R K x R K-K sq
Q-Kt 8 ch B-R 4 ch Q-B 7 mate
5. 6. 7.
K-K 2 K-Q 2

Problem Solving.

Before the student can take a high rank as a problem-solver he must have some practical acquaintance with problems and a knowledge of problem-composition. We do not mean that he must, of necessity, be a composer, but he should know the broad principles upon which problems are composed. When he tackles a problem he should aim not so much to find the key as to discover the intimate relation that exists between the White and Black forces. This will bring him to a thorough comprehension of an unwritten yet universally accepted principle, that in a problem there should be no waste force, no idle spectators, but that every piece should be legitimately used, either in the development of the idea or in the prevention of another solution. Often a solution is betrayed by something incidental to the problem. It may be a cleverly devised trap, a beautiful sacrifice, a piece so obviously inactive that a search for its use reveals the key, or it may be a wee Pawn so far removed from participation in the fray that, like a milestone, it tells how far the opposing King has to walk. He who takes a problem by a well-known composer, and with the solution before him, studies it to grasp the full meaning, determining why certain pieces are used to the exclusion of others, and why none other

than the actual key will solve the problem, will make immeasurably more progress than he who moves aimlessly and mechanically. — Dr. SCHAPIRO, in *The Baltimore American*.

A Maroczy Brilliant.

Geza Maroczy is, probably, second to Lasker in accuracy of position, and second to none in brilliancy. The following game is a fine specimen of his play. The notes are from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*.

Irregular Knight's Game.

ZAMBELY.
White.

1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3
3 P x P

A novelty. P-K 5 and Q x P are usual.

4 Kt-Q B 3
5 B-Kt 5 ch
6 B-R 4 ?

MAROCZY.
Black.

P-K 4
P-Q 4
B-Q 3

Kt-K B 3
P-B 3

Inferior, since Black can recover his P by the simple process, 6....., P-Q Kt 4; 7 B-Kt 3, P-Kt 5. But Maroczy has a still better line of play.

7 P x Q B P

Black gives up still another Pawn.

8 Kt-Q 4

9 Kt x Q B P

10 Kt x Kt

11 B-Kt 5

Necessary to stop B-Q R 3.

6 P-K 5

Castles

P x P

Q-Kt 3

R x Kt

11 R-Q sq !

Black has a clear superiority, but would have had a hard task if his opponent had now retreated B-K 2. The move actually made gives opportunity for a decisive onslaught.

12 Castles

13 K x B

14 K-Kt 3

Obviously forced.

15 P-K B 4

16 K x P

Shows the admirable judgment of the fourteenth move.

17 P-Q 3

18 Kt-K 4

19 K x Kt

20 P x B

21 K-R 4

22 Q x R

Black mates in five moves.

14 Q-Q B 2 ch

P x P (e. p.) ch

R-Q 5 !

B-Kt 2 ch

B x Kt ch

Q-R 7 !

Q x P ch

R x B !

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